The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3162.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

News from Gen. Butler's Expedition.

The Rebel Batteries at Hatteras Captured and Destroyed.

Movements of the Rebel Forces Near Washington.

A SECESSION FLAG ON MUNSON'S HILL.

A Large Body of Cavalry Maneeuvering in the Vicinity.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

Martial Law Proclaimed Throughout the State.

The Confiscation Law to be Enforced.

Encouraging News from Gen. Rosecrans.

The Remains of General Lyon in New-York.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Government has information to-night that Gen. BUTLER's naval expedition proceeded as far as Cape Hatteras, where the forces were landed and the rebel batteries taken, and destroyed. No particulars have been received, but it is anticipated that the rebels could not have made much resistance, as they were not likely to have had a heavy body of men in that vicinity.

SECRETARY SEWARD RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington this evening, bringing with him all the members of his family.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, our Minister to Peru, is now here awaiting instructions.

Hon. GEO. OPDYKE arrived here this morning.

GEN. ROSECRANS SAFE.

Advices received by the Department from Gen ROSECRANS assure us of his confidence in his ability to maintain his position against any force the rebels will be likely to concentrate in his vicinity.

REBEL FLAG ON MUNSON'S HILL.

A large secession flag has been raised by the rebels on Munson's Hill. It was visible with a glass, this afternoon, from the top of the ship-house at the Navy-yard. A considerable cavalry force was also seen going through their evolutions.

VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.

The President and Secretary WELLES visited the Navy-yard last evening.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF SMALL BOATS.

Another expedition from the Navy-yard left yesterday afternoon, to secure any additional small boats not seized between the city and Fort Washington. Thirteen were taken and brought to the Navy-yard.

ANOTHER DENIZEN OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

Lieut. W. H. WARD, late of the *Macedonian*, resigned his position several weeks since. He reached New-York on the store-ship *Relief* yesterday, and by order of the War Department, has been arrested and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. He is a native of Virginia, but was appointed to the Navy from Ohio, of which State he is still a citizen.

APPOINTMENT.

THOS. GALES FOSTER, of Philadelphia, an old reporter, and a nephew of the late JOS. GALES, has been appointed to a second-class clerkship in the War Department.

GEN. SHERMAN TRANSFERRED TO KENTUCKY.

Brig.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has taken command of the brigade lately commanded by Gen. SHERMAN, who has been assigned to the Department of Kentucky, under Gen. ANDERSON.

THE REBEL PICKETS.

None of the rebel pickets were seen nor heard of from Ball's Cross Roads during last night or this morning.

DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

Mr. SEYBOLD, a roving correspondent of the *Tribune*, arrested a few days since as a spy, has been discharged. There was no proof against him.

ARREST OF MARYLAND REBELS.

The arrest of Senator MCKAIG, of Maryland, and other Secessionists at Cumberland, has given great satisfaction to the friends of the Union here. It indicates a purpose on the part of the Government to hold in check the nest of treasonable legislators which has so earnestly endeavored to turn Maryland over to the rebels.

COLONEL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Capt. THOS. F. MEAGHER has been appointed Colonel of the New-York Sixty-ninth. The Sixty-ninth, the Third New-York Irish Regiment, two from New-England, and one from Philadelphia, are to be organized as an Irish Brigade, under Gen. SHIELDS as commander.

SUPERSEDED.

Col. BRADLEY, who was appointed by Gov. MORGAN to supersede Maj. PATRICK in looking after the interests of the New-York troops, has arrived. Maj. PATRICK feels indignant at his removal, of which he had received no notification, and which, as far as he is aware, was without just cause.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

It seems certain that the Administration at present has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permissive sanction given by Congress to the collection of duties on shipboard, or to the entire closing of ports, which on the land side are in the possession of the insurrectionary authorities. Our Government will rely on the existence and efficiency of its blockade, for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign Governments in regard to their maritime rights. The *Intelligencer* of to-day contains an article to the above effect, and this Telegraphic Agency has such authentic information as warrants the expression of the correctness of the statement.

Lieut. W. H. WARD, late of the *Macedonian*, who lately resigned and arrived in New-York in the *Release* on Friday, has been ordered to spend the watering season at Fort Lafayette.

The Navy Department had the Potomac River examined last night, between this city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be used in transporting contraband articles across. The catch brought up to the Navy-yard numbered thirteen.

Letters to Western Kentucky to the continued Post-offices should be addressed *viâ* Louisville.

Gen. MARTINDALE, of New-York, has been assigned to the command of a brigade in the Department of the Potomac. He is now on the other side of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CANNONADING HEARD AT HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 30,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The gun-boat *Iroquois*, from the blockade off Savannah, arrived last evening. She reports having heard heavy cannonading when off Hatteras Inlet, and also spoke a brig which had met the National fleet. We have no other intelligencr of the expedition.

One of the Confederate prisoners, retained for some days at Old Point, expressed the opinion that the National vessels would be blown up by submarine batteries which Lieut. MAURY had placed in Hatteras Inlet and other assailable points on the Carolina coast.

Since the quarrel between the Alabama and Virginia troops at Yorktown, which resulted in the killing of eight men, the Virginia Regiments have been transferred to Norfolk. The Alabamians accused the latter of cowardice.

This morning a small secession tug-boat, mounted with rifled brass cannon, ran out from Norfolk to within two and a half miles of Newport's News. She fired twenty-three shots at the United States frigate *Savannah*. No person was injured. The tug was in range of but two of the *Savannah's* guns, and SAWYER's rifled cannon on shore. When they were brought to bear upon her, she ran down towards Old Point and fired two shells, one of which exploded near the *Seminole* and the other close to the Rip Raps. The fire was returned, whereupon she retreated behind Sewall's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE.

SUCCESS OF GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 31.

A special to the *Courier*, of this city, from the *Union and American*, of Nashville, dated to-day, says that dispatches from Richmond state that Gen. BUTLER, commanding a fleet of one hundred guns and four thousand men, arrived at Fort Hatteras on Tuesday, and opened fire on the Fort, which was vigorously returned by the garrison of three hundred men, under the command of Capt. BARROW, formerly of the U. S. Navy. After twenty rounds had been fired, the ammunition of the Confederates gave out, and the entire garrison surrendered. The Fort was built a few months since, and mounted twenty guns.

The same dispatch says that it is believed in Richmond that the blockade has been effectively broken by the arrival of the British ship *Alliance* at Beaufort, N. C.

President DAVIS is reported as convalescent.

An engagement took place at Cross Lane, Virginia on the 26th inst., between 3.000 Confederate soldiers and 900 National troops, resulting in our favor.

Commercial non-intercourse with the North, under a limitation, is to be enforced by penalties during the war. Letter correspondence is also prohibited.

Advices from Matanzas to the 25th inst. state that a British schooner ran the blockade off Newbern, and has arrived at this port, (Matanzas.) She has sailed again for Charleston. A sloop from Charleston also ran the blockade.

Two regiments of the Brigade of the Home Gnards of Louisville, under command of Brig.-Gen. JOUATT, paraded through the streets this evening. They made a fine appearance, being fully armed and uniformed. Several companies of the Brigade, ununiformed and unarmed, not having participated in the parade to-day, are on parade in the streets to-night.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here to-day, persons being aroused by its violence from sleep. The shock lasted fully three minutes.

The statement from Washington, that Mr. GUTHRIE had sent advices to that city of an apprehended outbreak of hostilities in Kentucky, is untrue.

TREASON NOT TOLERATED IN CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1861.

Treason in this portion of the State is about crushed out. The sympathizers with the Southern rebellion are disheartened, terrified. Their organ being destroyed, they have no means of promulgating their principles over the signatures of "Senex," "Truth," &c., and they dare not talk openly concerning their real sentiments. Many who before were active in getting up "peace meetings," now avow themselves in favor of conquering a peace; but they will have to sit some time longer upon the stool of repentance before they will be received in full communion. Their penitence may be as short-lived as that of the fellow who was once admitted into a church upon probation. About three months after, he was found in a state of intoxication, and upon being questioned concerning his condition, replied: "Why, you see, they took me upon probation for six months, but I behaved so well they let me off at three." When the converts show "fruits meet for repentance," they will be received and the right hand of fellowship extended to them.

An impromptu Union meeting was held in this City on Monday evening last, which has done much to strengthen the hands of the loyal citizens and quiet disloyalists. It was a gathering without regard to former political associations, but Republicans and Democrats united in expressing their attachment to the Union under which we have prospered, the Constitution upon which that Union is based, and the flag of that Union which has never yet been trailed in the dust before a foreign foe, and never trampled under foot save by those who have enjoyed its protection, and have now raised the banner of rebellion. Among those in attendance, was Hon. AMOS KENDALL, who was invited to a seat upon the platform, and cheer upon cheer was given as the venerable representative of "Old Hickory's" Administration accepted the invitation. He has been passing the Summer in this city with his family, and has employed his time in writing the life of ANDREW JACKSON, which with him is a "labor of love."

A few days since, a regular secession flag was pulled down a few miles from this City, by some of our returned volunteers, and another brought in by Deputy Sheriff BARNUM.

E. B. SCHNABLE, of Pennsylvania, who was arrested at Morris, Litchfield County, on Wednesday night, was one of the most eloquent and popular speakers that ever visited this State, and for that reason was a more dangerous ally of the enemy. His receptions in this city have always been perfect ovations, and immense crowds would stand and listen to him for hours. His race, however, is run here, and his future receptions will be of another character.

The city is doing nobly in raising volunteers for the war. One company of over one hundred, under command of Capt. FITZGIBBONS, a brave and deservedly popular officer, has already gone to the rendezvous at New-Haven.

Capt. FREDERICK FRYE, who wears by descent the badge of the order of Cincinnati, is raising another company. At the battle of Bull Run, he showed himself not unworthy of the order of merit which he possesses.

Four other companies are forming, so that, when full, our city will have over five hundred of its "bone and sinew" fighting the battles of the Union. Pretty good, is it not, for a city of 13,000 inhabitants, and with strong secession influences at work.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, as he calls himself, is *exhibiting* wonderful and commendable energy in the cause.

UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The following proclamation was issued this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain, as far as now practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the Army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands, within these lines, shall be tried by Court Martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquillity by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith; any such absence without sufficient cause will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding-General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Aug. 30.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon County, east of Fort Scott, between Col. MONTGOMERY, of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Gen. RAINS. Reinforcements had been sent to RAINS from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Spring. Another encampment of over five thousand men was at a spring south of the Fayetteville Road.

Gen. MCBRIDE, with one thousand men, passed through Dade County, last week, in a northwest direction, and one thousand men were at Dry Leads, in Dade County, devastating the country of every vestige of property belonging to Union men.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The *Republican* has a dispatch saying that the Secessionists, 4,500 strong, attacked the 430 Home Guards and National troops in the intrenchments at Lexington on Thursday, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 killed. None of the National force was killed. This needs confirmation.

CHARLES MCLAREN, BASIL W. DUKE and JAMES H. CARLISLE, secession Police Commissioners, have been removed by Gov. GAMBLE.

The report that Palmyra was occupied by the Secessionists, under MARTIN GREEN, a few days ago, is untrue.

The money belonging to the Fayette Bank, seized by Secessionists on Wednesday, has been returned.

NO INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Provost-Marshal MCKINSTRY has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of this county, without a special permit from his office, and railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents, are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the Provost-Marshal. This order is aimed specially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The United States Marshal to-day seized 50,000 pounds of tobacco, the alleged property of JAMES THOMAS, Jr., of Richmond. The tobacco reached here *viâ* Nashville and Louisville.

STATE POLITICS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and PETER CAGGER were elected Delegates to-day to the Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Convention of the Second Assembly District of Onondaga County, was held at the City Hall, at 2 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which assembles in Syracuse on the 4th of September. A full delegation was present, and the Convention in every respect was harmonious.

A series of resolutions, reflecting the sentiments of the Democratic Party in the present struggle, were unanimously adopted.

These resolutions argued a return to the Democratic line of liberal policy towards every State in the Union, in which event a large hope was entertained by the Convention for a speedy adjustment of the present difficulties.

The delegates elected are Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY and JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 31.

JOSEPH C. YATES, of Schnectady, comes out in a card, repudiating the action of the Democratic State Committee, and indorsing the policy of union with the Republicans.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Democratic County Convention held at Bearytown to-day was largely attended, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. A. WOODWARD, of Lodi, and JAMES MCLEAN, of Waterloo, were elected to the State Convention.

BATAVIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., and Hon. H. J. REDFIELD were to-day elected Delegates from Genesee County to the Democratic State Convention.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The First and Second Assembly Districts in Convention to-day elected the following Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: First District—RICHARD FLACK and C. K. LOOMIS. Second District—WILLIAM P. SUTTON and A. P. LANSING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 31.

AMASA KEITH, of Saratoga Springs, and EDGAR L. FURSMAN, of Schuylersville, are elected delegates from the Second Assembly District of this county to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 4th inst.

MEETING OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, held at Mozart Hall on Saturday at 3 P. M., Judge DALY was called to the Chair and L. F. COZENS appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen answered to their names:

I.—S. B. Williams,	Ben. Ray.
II.—James Wadsworth,	P. Garrick.
III.—Harris Bogart,	M. L. Harris.
IV.—B. Maloney,	J. McMahon.
V.—Robert L. Linn,	J. Flynn.
VI.—Thomas Cassin,	James S. Durning,
VII.—P. W. Engs,	J. M. Harrington.
VIII.—P. McKnight,	John Galvan.
IX.—Peter Fullmer,	J. W. Nash.
X.—George C. Genet,	George Kuster.
XI.—P. G. Moloney,	N. Hill Fowler.
XII.—J. Belleisheim,	P. Daly.
XIII.—J. A. McMaster,	B. F. Fairchild.
XIV.—J. B. Borst,	T. B. Voorhees.
XV.—Gilbert Dean,	S. Boardman.
XVI.—Roger Dolan,	F. J. McDonough.
XVII.—Dunham J. Crain,	John Conway.

After several addresses and the transaction of general business, the delegates adjourned to meet at the Voorhees House, Syracuse, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 6 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary meetings of the Tammany section of the Democratic Party were held last evening, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The successful candidates are understood to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, this being at present the principle issue between the Tammany and Mozart divisions of the party.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON

Yesterday afternoon the body of Gen. NATHANIEL LYON arrived in this City, *en route* to Connecticut, of which State the late General was a native and where his remains will be interred. The escort in charge of the body, which is composed of officers and civilians, is as follows:

Major H. A. Conant, Quartermaster of Gen. LYON's Division; Capt. Edgan, of Gen. Fremont's Staff; Dr. Lyon, cousin of Gen. Lyon, and of Gen. Fremont's Staff; Capt. Plummer, of U. S. A., who is a personal friend of Gen. Lyon, and wounded in the battle of Springfield; Lieut. Clark, of the Missouri Home Reserve, and eight privates: Mr. Brantfort Knowlton, Mr. J. B. Hossler, Webster Man, (a brother-in-law of Gen. Lyon,) M. P. McJuilien, Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Junius H. Brome, Cincinnati *Evening Times*.

On the arrival at the foot of Cortlandt-street the body was placed in the waiting-room of the Ferry-house, in consequence of the Seventh Regiment not having arrived. Finally, the corpse was put into a hearse drawn by four white horses, and was taken to the City Hall, preceeded by the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment. Arriving at the Park, the coffin was taken up by eight privates who had accompanied it from St. Louis, and carried to the Governor's room. It will be guarded by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment until its departure on Monday. The body is only partially embalmed, on account of its having become partly decomposed before found. In such a case it will be impossible for the features of the deceased to be exposed. To-morrow from 9 A. M., till 1 P. M., the public will be admitted into the room, where Gen LYON lies in state. The body is placed in a metallic burial case, which is inclosed in a mahogany coffin. At half-past three o'clock the funeral procession will start from the City Hall and proceed to the New-Haven dépôt where the body will be taken in charge by Gov. BUCKINGHAM. The line of march will be up Broadway to Twenty-seventh-street, and from thence to the dépôt.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The remains of Gen. LYON passed through this city at 8 o'clock this morning, escorted by the military to the Trenton Railroad Dépôt. The flags of the city are at half-mast. Numbers crowded the streets through which the procession passed.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The remains of Gen. LYON passed through this place at 11 o'clock this morning. During the passage through the city minute guns were fired, the bells tolled, and flags displayed at half-mast.

HONORS TO THE LATE GEN. LYON.

RECEPTION OF HIS REMAINS IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 28.

From 12 to 1 o'clock yesterday some thousands of citizens—men, women and children—thronged the streets in the neighborhood of Gen. FREMONT's Head-quarters, corner of Eighth and Chouteau-avenue, to witness the public tribute of respect and honor to the deceased Gen. LYON, and the solemn military procession which was to follow his remains through the city to the place of their departure for the East. On the evening previous the body was conveyed from the undertaker's, on Fifth-street, to the residence of Col. BRANT, Gen. FREMONT's Head-quarters.

At 12¾ o'clock, Capt. EDGAR, formerly of the New-York Seventh Regiment—who accompanied the relatives of Gen. LYON from New-York on their errand to Springfield, to take charge of the remains, and who was the bearer of the white flag to the enemy—master of ceremonies, aided by Major CONANT, of Gen. LYON's staff, who had been at the side of the deceased hero from the battle of Booneville to the battle of Springfield, began making dispositions of the infantry and cavalry according to the order and arrangement previously published.

Two fine companies of cavalry, Capt. TILMAN's, a Chicago company, Capt. ZAGONYI's, of the Fremont Body Guard, for some time stationed on the north side of the street, facing South, moved down below Seventh-street, and a section of Capt. CARLIN's Battery of Ohio Light Artillery, consisting of twenty-four horses, about forty men and two pieces of cannon fell in behind them. This section of the Artillery company was followed by a section of the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, under Col. MCNEIL, occupying the whole width of the street. After this forward portion of the procession had been arranged, there was a few moments of pause and silent waiting for the pall-bearers. The moment they appeared bearing the coffin down the steps, which was decked with fresh flowers, the American flag thrown across the lid, a thousand hats were lifted from the heads of the multitude.

The coffin was borne by the following officers: Col. F. P. Blair, Col. Andrews, Col. Salomon, Col. Osterhaus, Majors Conant, Sturgis, Scofield, and Capt. Gates.

Attached to the hearse were four dark bay horses driven by Mr. ARNOT.

Immediately after the coffin was placed in the hearse, the relatives of the deceased, Mr. KNOWLTON, a cousin, and Mr. HESLER, a brother-in-law, accompanied by Lieut. CLARK, entered a carriage following the hearse.

Following these were Gen. Fremont and staff, Capt. J. C. Kelton, Major J. McKinstry, Col. Andrews, Gen. Asboth, Col. Woods, Major Eaton and Capt. Harris, all mounted. Also Capt. Able, United States Navy, in a carriage.

A carriage, occupied by the Mayor of the city, and one or two members of the City Council, came next in the procession.

The rear was closed by the remaining half of the Coneant Light Artillery Company and a division of Col. MCNEIL's Regiment, led by Major MARSH.

The procession, being thus formed, moved, shortly after 1 o'clock, down Chouteau-avenue to Fifth-street, up Fifth to Washington-avenue, down Washington to the levee, and up the levee to the ferry landing. A multitude of thousands was gathered on the levee, to witness in silent reverence the procession to the ferry-boat. Many public and private houses through the city, especially the residences on Fifth-street, were hung with mourning. Many of those who once were the political enemies of the deceased, were constrained to join in the common public manifestation of sorrow. The whole city seemed to be solemnized by the presence of that cold body from which a noble and heroic spirit had so lately departed.

The horse that walked, saddled and bridled, without any rider, immediately in the rear of the hearse, was the horse rode by Gen. LYON when he was killed. His favorite, a dappled gray stallion, was killed under him at Wilson's Creek.

The position of Gen. SIEGEL, commanding the procession, was immediately in front. He sat in the splendid saddle lately presented to him on behalf of his friends in St. Louis.

On arriving at the ferry-landing, Gen. FREMONT and Staff dismounted and proceeded in solemn procession, with the pall-bearers in the rear of the hearse as it passed on to the boat. This solemn ceremony was witnessed by tens of thousands of eager and saddened spectators. The General and Staff returned rapidly to their horses, and with a quick march the long procession began its return, half proceeding northward up the levee, and half escorting Gen. FREMONT down the levee and up through the city to his head-quarters. The ferry-boat crossed the river rapidly, and the body was immediately placed upon the train in waiting.

The railroad car provided by the Adams Express, and in which the coffin was deposited, was heavily hung, within and without, with mourning. The centre seats having been removed, the coffin was placed in a box covered and lined with silk velvet, on a stand in the centre of the car. Alongside lay the sword and pistol which were on him when he fell.

As an act of courtesy to him, members of Company K, of the Third Regiment Missouri Reserve Corps, who volunteered their services as guard over the body of Gen. LYON while it lay in the city, were appointed escort of the remains to the East, along with the friends in charge.

The following are the officers and privates mentioned who went as an escort: Major H. A. Conant, Capt. Edgar, Capt. Plummer, Lieut. Clark, and privates Joseph P. P. Taylor, E. P. Freeman, Chas. H. Howland, Edmund S. Bidden, E. P. Rice, Wm. Zukoski, Fred. H. Hersum and Wm. K. Patrick.

Capt. EDGAR was not certain where the body would be taken, to Webster, Massachusetts, or to Connecticut. This will be determined by friends in the East.

The route is to be through Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New-York, and the funeral party will probably be detained at each of these points a few hours.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ARREST OF A FEMALE TRAITOR—THE MILITARY HOSPITAL—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

The Weems steamers, three in number—the *Martha Washington*, *Planter* and *George Weems*—yesterday resumed running from this city up the Patuxent River, on the Chesapeake Bay shore. They were suspended by orders from the War Department at Washington two weeks ago, on account of a contraband trade having been imposed upon them without, it is believed, the knowledge of the owners—a quantity of pistols having on one occasion been found upon one of the steamers. They are allowed to resume their trips only upon coming under the control of the Custom-house officers, and no passengers are to be conveyed except such as can produce passes from the Provost Marshal.

Mrs. THOMAS J. WARRINGTON, wife of one of the most able lawyers in this city, was arrested about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the charge of having in her possession communications of a treasonable character. At the time of her arrest she was getting into a carriage intending to proceed to the Light-street wharf to take passage in a steamer for the Eastern Shore. She has a son in the rebel Army, and circumstances have led the military authorities to suppose treasonable correspondence has been held between them, and that this journey was to see him, either in the Southern portion of the State, or to cross the Potomac for that purpose. A valise, which she carried, contained no proof beyond the finding of a gentleman's fine shirt. She was taken to Fort McHenry and there searched by females, but nothing objectionable being found upon her, she was released by order of Gen. DIX, and provided with an escort to her home. When arrested by Lieut. MORRIS, her indignation knew no bounds, and she threatened to shoot the officer should he presume to lay hands upon her.

An extensive military hospital is being inaugurated in this city by Government. The Adams House and the National Hotel have been taken for that purpose, and will be supplied with one thousand bed and other conveniences for the sick and wounded. The medical stores now at Frederick are being removed, and the National is being prepared for immediate use, and to which the patients now in that place will soon be brought.

On Tuesday evening a detachment of 340 men arrived in this city by the Northern Central Railroad, *en route* for Washington, to join the infantry regiment of Col. HAY, which will bring it up to the regulation standard. A train, consisting of sixteen large cars, filled with cavalry horses, arrived at the same time, over the Philadelphia road, intended for the companies of cavalry which have already passed through. Three large cars, loaded with brass field-pieces and carriages, also arrived, and will proceed to Washington without delay.

On the same evening, between six and seven hundred men belonging to the Philadelphia infantry, under command of Col. MCNULTY, arrived over the Northern Central Road, from Harrisburgh, and proceeded immediately to the Capital. They were all recruits, unarmed and without uniforms, all of which will be supplied them on their arrival at Washington, where they will go immediately into a camp of instruction and be thoroughly drilled. The required standard of 1,046 men will soon be attained and sent forward.

A detachment of 263 United States Cavalry also arrived by the same route, under command of Col. EMERY, and passed on to Bladensburgh, where they will await further orders. The men were all fully uniformed and equipped, and have experienced considerable Army service.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the First Regiment United States Chasseurs, from New-York, under command of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel, reached this city in a special train, and marched through our streets to the Washington station, where another special train conveyed them to the latter city.

The Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BARNES, numbering 782 men, reached here last night at a late hour, by the Northern Central Railroad, and proceeded immediately to Washington. Recruits will soon join the regiment, bringing its numbers up to the requisite standard.

The intrenchments on Federal Hill are rapidly progressing, while the old buildings which have stood so long upon the grounds will be speedily demolished.

ARGUS.

PRIMARY PEACE MEETINGS—STATEMENT OF A VIRGINIA REFUGEE—SHOOTING CASE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

Primary Peace meetings were held in the various Wards of the city yesterday, to choose delegates to constitute a Convention which will select eleven delegates to represent the City of Baltimore in the State Convention, to assemble in this city on the 10th of September next. The following are the peaceful Ward delegates chosen:

Second Ward—Wm. Stevens, Wm. S. Gorton, Emanuel Weinman, Hugh Auld, Cyrus Negly. One [illegible] Secessionist, the remainder Southern sympathizers.

Third Ward—Capt. Francis W. Wilson, Ezra Whitman, Dr. John F. Monmonier, Andrew J. George and Hugh Gifford. All Southern sympathizers.

Fourth Ward—George W. Herring, Wm. H. Vickery, Dr. J. W. Houck, Robert V. Banks, Leonard Passano. Two violent Secessionists, the balance Southern sympathizers.

Fifth Ward—Wm. H. Cowan, James L. Mills, Wm. C. Cunningham, Joseph Beard, and Dr. M. F. Taylor. Notorious Secessionists.

Sixth Ward—J. S. George, W. H. Johnson, Thomas W. Morse, Thomas S. Austin and James K. [illegible]. Three rank Disunionists and two Southern sympathizers.

Seventh Ward—James P. Thomas, James Webb, W. A. Glanville, Wm. J. O'Brien and Thomas Wilkinson. Southern sympathizers.

Ninth Ward—Col. M. J. Cohen, Wm. Hawrand, A. D. Miller, John P. Poe, Dr. James A. Steward. All Secessionists.

Tenth Ward—Lewis W. Wolf, Ambrose M. Emory, Henry James, Robert W. Wall, Augustus Albert. Strong Secessionists.

Eleventh Ward—John Stuart, Thomas J. Hutchins, Israel Cohen, John Williams and Theodore Parsons. Secessionists and Southern sympathizers.

Twelfth Ward—James S. Forbes, Charles C. Gibson, George H. Brice, Charles G. Kerr and William Krebs. Disunionists and Southern sympathizers.

Thirteenth Ward—W. H. Rasin, Chas. Miller, John S. Gosnell, Chas. T. Tyson and J. C. Smith. Strong Southern sympathizers.

Fourteenth Ward—Ross Winans, Livingstone King, Wesley Starr, George U. Porter, Hugh Hamilton. Uncompromising Secessionists and Southern sympathizers.

Sixteenth Ward—Dr. C. C. Richardson, F. C. Bowers, Dr. Wm. C. Kloman, Dr. Bautz, John W. High. All Secessionists.

Eighteenth Ward—Samuel Hollingshead, Wm. M. Wilson, Felix McCurley, Dr. George Tolson and Wm. A. Schaeffer. All Secessionists.

Twentieth Ward—Dr. Thomas Sappington, Benjamin Horn, H. Crout, William Ortwine, Wendall Bollman. Secessionists and Southern sympathizers.

These are the gentlemen selected by the *Peace Party* of this city to nominate delegates to the State Peace Convention, and are composed of ultra Disunionists, thin-skinned Unionists, and Southern sympathizers.

Strong efforts are being made to obtain Executive mercy in the case of ALEXANDER GALE, condemned to execution on Friday of next week, for the murder of a negro named JOHN EVANS. GALE, who is a slave of Col. GEORGE R. HOWARD, has been confined in jail nearly two years. He was first tried by the Circuit Court of Baltimore, and, the jury disagreeing, the case was transferred to Towsontown, and a verdict of murder obtained.

The evidence showed that the prisoner was employed as a deck-hand on the sloop *Ellen*, Capt. WOODS, and while lying in the basin became involved in a quarrel with the deceased. Both had been drinking, and during the absence of the Captain were encouraged to fight by a white man. The deceased made several attempts to kill the prisoner, who gave him one fatal wound with a small penknife in self-defence. From the respectable character of the petition for Executive clemency, it is thought that a commutation of his sentence, if not an unconditional pardon, will be obtained.

Last evening about 6 o'clock the *Ben. Deford*, steamer, Capt. WM. A. HALLETT, which had been employed by Government for the transportation of about 350 sailors from Boston to Washington, came up the harbor to take in a cargo of assorted merchandise for her return trip.

Capt. HALLETT states that while running up the Potomac a schooner was discovered displaying a signal of distress. He immediately stopped the boat, and a Virginia refugee on board the schooner desired to be taken to Washington. He was taken on board the *Deford* by order of a United States Naval officer, and landed at the Navy-yard in Washington. He gave a very intelligent description of the appearance of the country bordering upon the Potomac through which he had passed. Farms of the most extensive area and improved cultivation have been completely ruined and desolated. The fields have been ravaged, the houses pillaged, the young men impressed into the rebel service, and the women and children in a state of constant alarm, while himself had abandoned a fine estate to escape personal outrage.

A probable fatal case of shooting occurred last evening in the camp of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at Prospect Hill, near Greenwood Cemetery in this city. The name of the unfortunate man is ANDREW J. SPROWL, of Boston, and belonged in Company I. He had been placed on guard in the immediate vicinity of a member of the same company named STEPHEN SCOTT. Rumor says that the two had been engaged in a quarrel on the previous day, and that a revival of it had occurred on the morning of yesterday. The report of the musket created an alarm in the camp, and it being suspected that the man had been shot from a house in the neighborhood, a squad of men was detailed to discover the fact. The ball, which was of the Minié pattern, entered the back near the left shoulder-blade, and passing entirely through the body, escaped between the third and fourth ribs at the breast. He was immediately attended by the surgeon of the regiment, who, last evening, entertained but slight hopes of his recovery. SCOTT was pointed out by several, who stated that they saw the shot fired and the man fall. He was immediately placed under arrest and will be subjected to a court-martial. He admitted the shooting, but alleged that it was purely accidental—that he leveled his musket without thought at his comrade, and without intending to discharge it. SCOTT, it is believed, bears a good character, although at times unguarded in his ways. SPROWL is about 44 years of age, of exemplary character, and has a wife and two children residing in Boston.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, which had been in camp at Patterson's Park in this city since Sunday last, received, yesterday morning, orders to repair immediately to Annapolis Junction, to relieve the First Pennsylvania Regiment hitherto detained there, and which had been ordered to Washington.

ARGUS.

THE ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Brig.-Gen. HUNTER, of the U. S. A., detailed as Major-General of the Illinois Volunteers, arrived in this City last Friday evening *en route* for Chicago, at which point his head-quarters will be fixed for some brief time. He has been staying at the Metropolitan, but leaves for the West to-morrow. The wound in his neck is nearly well, but the injury to his leg still continues to be a source of annoyance. Many New-York officers who served under him in Virginia called yesterday at his hotel and offered him their compliments on his recovery and promotion. Gen. H. is accompanied by his nephew, Lieut. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, of the Second Cavalry, whose conduct in connection with the Second Rhode Island Regiment in the battle of Bull Run has been warmly commended in the various official reports of that action.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR BALL'S CROSS ROADS.

The following, from Col. H. C. HOFFMAN, Colonel of the Twenty-third New-York Regiment, gives a correct version of the skirmish on the 28th inst., near Ball's Cross Roads:

The detachment was sent out for picket duty, consisting of five companies, three from the Eleventh Wisconsin State Militia Regiment and two from the Twenty-third New-York Volunteers. The skirmish took place about one mile in advance of the Cross Roads, just this side of the railroad, between the enemy and two companies of the Twenty-third New-York and a part of one company of the Twelfth New-York, who had not been relieved. The attack was made by about five hundred rebels. For a few moments the fire was rapid on both sides.

The companies under the command of Capt. TODD and Capt. DINGLEDAY, of the Twenty-third New-York Regiment, conducted themselves heroically, returning the enemy's fire, which evidently told upon them severely, and repulsed them, and after the rebels had retreated, fell back to the Cross Roads in good order, after which the pickets were again advanced to their original position, and there remained. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men, as each

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

THE SECOND OVERSEER ON THE PLANTATION OF EX-GOV. ROMAN, OF LOUISIANA, A FUGITIVE.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 28.

Daniel McLaughlin, second overseer on Ex-Gov. **Roman's** plantation, Louisiana, has escaped from the Secessionists, and performed the extraordinary feat of walking from that place to this. He had been in the service of Mr. **Roman** for two years, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He had been a sailor, and desiring to come North he got excused by Gov. **Roman's** agent, on a plea of wishing to join the Confederate Navy. The agent wrote him a letter of recommendation. Arriving at New-Orleans, however, he had not the money necessary, and was compelled to return to the plantation.

After the battle of Manassas, Capt. **Brunley** pressed him into the Army. Making an excuse that he wished to hear from Nashville, he got a week's delay, and on the night of the third day he took a negro shirt and pair of pantaloons, and struck for the swamps, within thirty miles of the Jackson railroad. Resting by day and traveling by night, he came on to Memphis, making a short stay near Vicksburgh, where the impressment of foreign-born citizens was going on. His food generally was roasting ears of corn and such vegetables as he could pick up, which he always cooked in the evening, for fear the fire at night should betray him.

At Memphis he found friends among some Union men, and there he found impressments had been going on. Some Germans gave him papers, petitioning their Minister at Washington to interfere and effect their release. At Vicksburgh he also got petitions from several Irishmen who had been drafted into the Confederate service, to the English Minister.

Forty miles this side of Memphis he was stopped by a corporal and five men, who proceeded to search him. The letter of Gov. **Roman's** agent was found upon his person, and the party concluded at once that he was a deserter. The petitions to the Ministers had been, fortunately, too well secreted. He was taken back to the nearest station, to be carried to Memphis. On the road, some of the party complained of being dry, whereupon he stopped at a grocery, and **McLaughlin** bought a quart bottle of whisky. He encouraged them to drink, taking care not to drink too much himself. He was placed, with his guards, in a room in the third story of the hotel at which they stopped on the road. Here, by drinking with them and telling stories, he got his guards in a good humor, and finally drunk.

He then softly crept to the window, and as the bell post was close at hand, he slipped down it, in constant alarm, however, lest he should touch the rope and tap the bell.

Without shoes, pants—in nothing but his shirt, (for his clothes were put under the pillows of his guides,) he again struck for the woods. Fortunately, his sailor habits had made him keep his money in a little bag hung around his neck, and called a "Monk bag." Thus, for five days, he traveled with no other clothing, and three days of this time, he was without food. On the second day he heard the hounds, and having learned in India that a skin from a freshly killed animal would throw them off the scent, he cut a piece of hide which he found in a tobacco shed, and by walking in water he threw them off the scent. He saw a negro on the fifth day, and gave him a dollar to get him any kind of pants, and a box of matches. The negro brought the matches, but no pantaloons. In this distressing condition he did what every man would have done under the circumstances. He laid about a house until evening, and succeeded in stealing a pair. Not to be too prolix, he came to Lafayette, Ky. Here he ran the greatest risk, and incurred the greatest danger. He here told his story. It had been raining heavily, and as he started to go to Hopkinsville, he stopped a negro to inquire the way. The rain continuing, and the road being too bad, he returned to the town. Here a Secessionist, who had seen him speak to the negro, came with five or six persons and charged him with having endeavored to entice the negro off. He was taken to a house opposite, and a mob gathered around. Fortunately the owner of the negro came in. **McLaughlin** appealed to him, and told him that a lady was sitting in a window within hearing when he spoke to the negro. He told them that if she said that he had tried to induce the negro to run away, he was willing to be hung. The gentleman went home, for the lady was his wife, and she confirmed Mr. **McLaughlin's** story. The negro was then examined. He at first stated that the attempt to induce him to run away had been made, but, after being admonished, he confessed that one of the men present—pointing him out—had given him a dollar to tell the story.

After this he met with little difficulty. The conductor of a freight train at Bowling-green took him on board, and he reached this city on Monday night, having undergone a series of perils and escapes that exceeds the imagination of the best story writer, and which nothing but a **Dickens** could depict.

Mr. **McLaughlin** is a native of Philadelphia. He goes on East to join the Navy, where, if coolness, courage and presence of mind are worth anything, he will be a most valuable acquisition. He was formerly a sailor on the old ship *Constitution*, and is known as "Old Ironsides."

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED PHILADELPHIAN.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 31.

We yesterday had an interview with a well-known Philadelphian, who within a day or two, has returned from Richmond and Norfolk, and from him gleaned some very interesting information. He had been residing in Richmond for several months, a greater part of the time in business, but about the last of July, finding that his Northern birth provocative of insult, he determined to leave. Finding it impossible to procure a pass from the authorities at Richmond, and hearing that Rev. **Henry A. Wise**, Jr., formerly a clergyman in this city, whom he knew, was at Norfolk, he bade adieu to the scenes of his sufferings, and went by railroad to that city.

Upon his arrival at Norfolk he called upon Mr. **Wise**, who, he informs us, looks well, and is endeavoring to procure the appointment of Chaplain in the Army. That gentleman interceded with Gen. **Huger**, who promised that upon the first opportunity he should be permitted to go North. Accordingly, on Tuesday last, Lieut. **Milligan**, commander of the little steamer known as the "flag of truce boat," came to his hotel and told him privately that he could go on board, and thence to Fortress Monroe. The offer was acceded to, and, after being detained a night at the Fortress, he came safely to Baltimore and then to Philadelphia. Upon the steamer from Norfolk were the son of Gen. **Huger**, and also a son of Commodore **Wm. D. Porter**, both in full uniform.

The Richmond Fair Grounds are occupied as the principal receiving dépôt for troops, where rarely less than from five to ten thousand men are concentrated. Around Richmond are five other camps, comprising some 15,000 men. These men, and, our informant states, all who have passed through Richmond, are well armed, equipped and uniformed. There are no intrenchments worthy of mention in or around the city, and with the exception of sixty or seventy howitzers, belonging to the "Richmond Howitzers," encamped on the Hospital grounds, there are but few pieces of artillery. The Tredegar Iron Works are turning out six or seven rifled cannon a week, and experiments with them are made daily. Several of the pieces stolen at Norfolk are also being rifled. There are between two and three hundred thousand men now in Virginia, and it is said that Virginia alone can send to the seat of war at any time 150,000 soldiers. Before the battle of Bull Run, several regiments were refused acceptance, but now all who apply are received. The citizens and soldiers no longer speak of taking Washington, but our informant states, *the prospect of taking Philadelphia is constantly referred to. They say they will pour an Army of 40,000 into Maryland near Williamsport or Sandy Hook, and then, with an increased force, will march by way of Chambersburgh to Philadelphia.*

This city taken, they will then march northward. **Jeff. Davis**, in a recent speech, said that he would march his army through to Massachusetts, "where the causes which led to the war originated;" and the same remark was previously made by Mr. **Stephens**. They entertain no doubt of success, and appear to be perfectly reckless of their lives, many of them knowing that the failure of their projects may lead to their swinging in mid air. **Sloat** still continues, with a large force, to manufacture rifles, muskets, swords and knives; and most of the blacksmiths are also engaged in making the latter weapon, many of which are bought at a moderate price by the juveniles, who talk about "cutting out the hearts of the Yankees" with as much apparent satisfaction as do their fathers.

The prisoners captured at different times by the rebels, are provided with plenty to eat, but are becoming much disgusted with their situation, more particularly as crowds of men, women and children daily visit and tantalize them.

The soldiers are promptly paid—in paper money—and there is no lack of the same currency in Richmond. Our informant laughs at the idea that there is any suffering from lack of provisions, and says the new crop, combined with the stock on hand, will suffice to last the South for two years, the crops never having been more abundant than during the present year.

James River is well protected with batteries, from City Point to its mouth. Not long since a rumor was circulated that five National steamers were at the mouth of the river, coming up to attack Richmond, and not only was the utmost excitement created among the military, but the citizens, male and female, ran down to the wharves, armed with every conceivable weapon. Petersburgh is used only as a temporary stopping place, and not more than six hundred soldiers are there at any one time.

Norfolk our informant believes to be impregnable. The stolen guns, to the number of several hundred, have been mounted at different points; and batteries have been thrown up, and wherever it is believed an attack would be made, has been well fortified. At the "Hospital Camp," four of the largest guns, one a 64-pounder, rifled, the invention of Gen. **Huger**, have been mounted. **Huger's** gun, it is said, has thrown a distance of four miles, to a point beyond the Light-house. There are at least 50,000 troops in and around Norfolk. It was reported there that the big gun at Rip Raps had been silenced by a cannon at Sewall's Point. The "kid-gloved" gentry of the South, he says, have accomplished wonders in throwing up intrenchments.

The *Merrimac*, *Germantown*, and one other vessel, have been raised, and a large force of mechanics is at work on each, preparing them for service.

Jeff. Davis still stops at the Spottswood House, and is idolized by the citizens and military.

Our informant states that the rebel leaders have fully determined to make an attack upon Fortress Monroe, and have collected and secreted a large number of scaling ladders, *many of which formerly belonged to the Hook and Ladder Companies of Baltimore*. Floating batteries, made of railroad iron, are also being constructed for the same purpose at Richmond and other places.

The negroes are quiet, and no fears of an insurrection are apprehended. There are no negro military companies, but each regiment is supplied with an unusual number of colored servants.

The loss of the rebels at Bull Run is admitted by them to be 1,200 or 1,500, but the actual loss was much above that figure.

Certain kinds of provisions are becoming very scarce in Virginia, more particularly tea, coffee and sugar, and of the former article none can be had except as a special favor. Brown sugar is selling at from 25 to 30 cents in Richmond, and an inferior quality of Rio coffee at 25 cents a pound. At Norfolk, our informant stopped at the best hotel in the city, and for ten days there was no butter on the table. Ice has become very scarce, and all that could be procured in Richmond was seized by the Government for the use of the hospitals.

The stock of Northern-made boots and shoes was fast diminishing, and there is no leather to make more. A pair of boots, worth in Philadelphia $3, cannot be purchased in Norfolk for less than $12.

A noticeable fact is, that almost every person is dressed in uniform. Those who wear a citizen's dress are hooted at in the streets, and called "Yankees." The military fever suffers no diminution, but is kept alive by exaggerated reports of victories and lying statements of Northern atrocities. There is some sickness among the camps, especially the measles, which are extremely fatal. The small pox is not so prevalent as reported, but bilious fevers are on the increase and the greatest suffering is felt for want of quinine and other medicines. Quinine is the staple remedy in all parts of the South, and no one can imagine the distress at the want of it. The whole Southern country is studded with tents, forming a grand encampment, ready for drafting into service. The utmost immorality prevails in all the camps, and it is stated that an Alabama Regiment, stationed at Norfolk, have spent in two months $150,000, the greater portion of that sum being expended for liquor and luxuries.

A REFUGEE FROM GEORGIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman who has just returned home from the State of Georgia, after being a resident of the State for the past year. He left this city in June last, for the South, to take charge of a large woolen factory in the town of Rosswell, Georgia; and as he is a gentleman of undoubted veracity, we place implicit confidence in his statement, and give it a place in our columns.

He left here in June last, having received a very advantageous offer to take the control of the factory of Messrs. **King & Co.**, manufacturers of satinets in the above-mentioned place, where he remained until last Thursday, at which time matters had assumed such a shape that it was dangerous for him to remain longer. **Jeff. Davis** had issued a proclamation to the effect that all *alien* citizens of the South should leave that country within forty days, or take the oath of allegiance, and as this gentleman declined to take the prescribed oath, he was notified that he must leave.

On Thursday last, he packed up his traps and started, but was brought to at Atlanta, to procure a pass, and swear that he would not again return to the South during the war. After considerable trouble he procured his pass, and again started, but every few miles his baggage was seized and searched, and he himself subjected to a rigid examination by self-constituted vigilance committees, who took upon themselves a great deal of uncalled-for labor. At last he got fairly started, and arrived safely yesterday, after a trip of six days.

He says that at the time of the Presidential campaign there were but two parties existing in Georgia; they were the Breckinridge and Bell-Everett Party. He wished to vote for **Lincoln**, but for a man to mention that name was a sufficient guarantee for an outfit of tar and feathers. The Bell-Everett men were hooted at first, and effigies of the most prominent men of that party were burned in the public streets. After the election of Mr. **Lincoln** to the Presidency, these very men who were hung in effigy as Union men, turned to be the most rabid and bitter Secessionists.

At different times, during the past six months, he was brought up before the Vigilance Committee, to take the oath of allegiance, but always most respectfully declined. For this declination he was threatened with all sorts of punishments; but as he was a quiet, unassuming person, he was let off on every occasion, although he always stuck to his opinions. Others, of whom suspicion was entertained, were brought up and either made to take the oath or leave the State; some chose the former, others the latter, and were let off.

The factory in which he was employed has been engaged since last Christmas in the manufacturing of such goods as the Southern Army is now uniformed with. It is wool and cotton mixed, and is colored gray, the same as a great number of the Union troops are clothed with the common homespun cloth, and all the privates were bad off for shoes, of which there is a great scarcity. Shoes that could have been bought six months ago for $1 50, are now selling for $3 and $3 50. These are of the commonest kind. Shoe manufactories have been started, but they do not thrive very well, owing to the want of workmen. Salt, which was selling for $2 a sack, is now selling at $5, with very little on hand at any price. Coffee was selling at three pounds for one dollar, or thirty-five cents per single pound. The supply of wool, which they have heretofore received from Texas, is beginning to fall off in supply, and fears are entertained that the supply will be totally stopped. The crops are all good, particularly the cotton crop, but they do not have much to eat, except corn bread, which is very wholesome, particularly when they can't get anything else.

The most extravagant rumors are in circulation as to the fight at Bull Run, where they suppose one of the greatest victories the world ever heard of was achieved by the Southern army.

The number of guns of all descriptions taken at that battle, according to their way of counting, would fill half a dozen ships. They do not like the idea of Gen. **McClellan** taking command of the Northern troops, and since the fight at Bull Run, have come to the conclusion that the Northern men *can* fight a little.

One young lieutenant, who came home on a furlough of thirty days, with a flesh wound, stated, in answer to a question, that if there was any doubt existing as to how the Yankees fought, those who doubted should go up into Virginia and try their hand.

DIRECT FROM GEORGIA.

From the Chicago Tribune.

By a gentleman who left Savannah, Ga., last Wednesday, we learn that the most deplorable state of affairs exists in that section. A reign of terror, worse than that of the French revolution, hangs over the people, like a sable pall. Spies and informers have but to indicate an individual against whom they have a personal hate, and the secret clubs forthwith ostracise or hang him.

A poor German, against whom one of the Golden Circle had a spite, was informed against for selling to a negro a bottle of whisky, and he was ordered to leave in twelve hours. Not obeying, he was seized and hung in front of the Pulaski House, in the presence of two thousand spectators, on Tuesday last.

British subjects are impressed into the rebel service. Forced levies are made upon them, and British Consuls are not recognized, as they are accredited to the United States. The reign of terror is supreme.

Our informant is an Englishman, and reached this city, via Nashville, last evening.

MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Boston from his brother at the South, who testifies to his fealty to the rebel Confederacy by writing upon secession paper:

"**Nashville**, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

"I left New-Orleans on the 10th, have spent three days in East Tennessee, and am now on my way to Louisville. During my entire trip the cars have been crowded with troops. In every town we passed they were drilling men, and the Confederate flag was to be seen everywhere. There are a number of very large camps on the route. About 18 miles above New-Orleans two regiments are encamped; 60 miles above there are 6,000 men. There are several camps of from 2,000 to 4,500 men on the road in Mississippi and Tennessee and North Alabama are just full of the troops. It is estimated that there are 43,000 troops in camp on the road between here and New-Orleans. Three full regiments of 3,100 cavalry passed through here yesterday. They had splendid horses, and made a splendid show. The entire cavalry are wide awake, and so eager are men to go to the war that they are obliged to draft those who are to stay at home. I have not as yet seen a Union man. At every house we have passed the men, women and children came out and cheered the troops onward. I have never seen such enthusiasm as is manifested everywhere. The great Southern victory near Springfield, and the death of **Lyon** were hailed with much joy on the entire route. All now desire to hear of the death of **Siegel**.

You have, of course, heard that all citizens of the United States have been notified to leave our Confederacy within forty days. I do not know of any citizen of the United States now in New-Orleans, but presume if there are any such in the city they will take the required oath and become citizens. The proclamation of Mr. **Lincoln** indicates that he will not permit any citizen of the Southern Confederacy to visit his kingdom, and the present time is the only chance I will have to take a look at the United States until the war is over.

For the last five weeks every letter which has been sent North by **Adams'** Express has been opened and examined by a Military Committee in Memphis. They had been busy in their examinations for three weeks before it was known in New-Orleans, yet out of 21,000 letters which they examined there were but two objectionable ones. Both parties had notice to leave New-Orleans, and have done so. This fact proves that New-Orleans is all right and no traitors in the city. All letters are now examined at Memphis, Nashville and Jackson. Some people have been caught sending drafts to the North, but they had them returned to them by the Committee. There is a Committee here who are preventing all merchandise from coming into the Confederacy from Louisville. Every trunk is searched."

FROM TENNESSEE.

Two young men, recently employed in the Southern Methodist Publication House at Nashville, Tenn., have returned to Philadelphia, in consequence of **Jeff. Davis'** recent proclamation of exile. From their report to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we extract the following:

"In the store-houses in Nashville, enough bacon is stored to supply a large portion of the Southern Army during the Winter; but all other kinds of provisions, with the exception of corn, flour, and other home productions, are scarce and high. Bacon is selling at 26 cents a pound, and coffee at 45 to 50 cents. Clothing is also difficult to procure, as are also dry goods. A single spool of cotton cannot be purchased at less than 15 cents. The stock of shoes is also giving out, and the only shoe manufactory in the city now employs but six hands, as it is impossible to procure leather.

The failure of the stock of rags, and also of chemicals, has given to the newspaper publishers considerable uneasiness, and many of the papers will be compelled to suspend, regardless of the patronage they may enjoy. Mr. **Whiteman**, who was the only paper manufacturer in the State, says that after the 1st of September he will only supply the four principal papers in Tennessee, and he does not know how long he can do that. The *Southern Methodist* had only enough for two more issues. A paper factory in Atlanta, Ga., still continues to manufacture a large amount, but the owner sells it almost all to New-Orleans.

Around Nashville there are two or three camps, comprising in the aggregate about five thousand men. Along the Kentucky State lines are some ten thousand men.

The mortality among the soldiers induced an enterprising genius in Nashville to start a coffin manufactory, and, strange to say, this was the first manufacturing establishment commenced in Nashville after the secession of the State.

The soldiers in the camps, as well as a large majority of those sent to Virginia, have no regular uniform, each man clothing and equipping himself as he deemed proper. Out of twelve regiments which left for Virginia, ten were armed with the old flint-lock muskets.

Our informants have no doubt as to there being at least two hundred thousand rebel troops at present in Virginia; and they say that, at the battle of Bull Run, their loss far exceeded ours. Persons who arrived in Nashville from Richmond, immediately after the battle, stated that the loss was double what was reported. No official reports have been published, and as none are expected, men and women still endeavor in vain to ascertain whether their relatives, from whom they have not heard since the battle, are still living. The great loss, and consequent demoralization is said to have been the sole reason why the rebels did not pursue our army when the retreat commenced.

The impression in the South still is that they not only cannot be conquered, but that their Army will take Washington, and after marching to Philadelphia and New-York, will roam wherever they may deem proper. A strong Union feeling, however, still secretly exists, and not only are the American flags, which were floated from the staffs in Nashville, still retained by the females, but when the presence of the Union Army in their midst enable them to do so, they will be again raised.

All the banks have given up their specie to the Government, and, consequently, none of the institutions redeem their notes."

A CRY FOR HELP FROM TENNESSEE.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined letter, addressed by a citizen of East Tennessee to Mr. Senator **Johnson**, has been contributed for publication in our columns:

Jamestown, Russell County, Ky., Aug. 16, 1861.

Dear Sir: I arrived at this point to-day, in company with about 240 men from Morgan, Roane, Scott, Fentress, and Overton counties. We have just decided to proceed to Camp Robinson, near Lancaster. We are out of money, and traveling on the generosity and hospitality of our Union friends of Kentucky. We left our homes by different routes, and are together at this point, as it were by chance.

You may rest assured that the state of things in East Tennessee is indescribable. Many of our people, upon bare suspicion, are arrested and taken prisoners, insulted, abused and carried into rebel camps, there to be disposed of as the rebel mob thinks proper. Squads of cavalry and infantry are continually scouring over the country, offering our people, male and female, every indignity that these ruffian bands are capable of; destroying our crops and substance without regard to the condition or circumstances of the persons; pasturing their horses in our corn-fields, wasting our hay-stacks, taking provisions of every description without regard to quantity, not even asking the price or tendering an equivalent therefor in any shape whatever.

The violators of law, of order, and the Constitution are upon us in the name of "secession." I may say to you, in fact, that the destroyer is upon us. We still have hope, and look to the Government of our fathers for protection and support against usurpation and our ruthless invaders. *May God and the Government come to our aid, and rescue us from the hands and destruction of the Vandals now upon us!* The heart and the feelings of the people of Tennessee are still for the Union, and will so continue as long as there is one gleam of hope left to an oppressed and downtrodden people. *Let us have arms and the munitions of war* and we will drive these invaders of human rights beyond the borders of our State, or the last man will perish in the attempt.

The East Tennesseeans are trying to get into Kentucky for the purpose of arming and organizing companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, or in such force, with whatever aid we can receive from Kentucky and elsewhere, and then going back to their native homes to relieve those whom they have left behind. We expect now to reach Camp Robinson in three or four days, where we will meet a large number of our East Tennessee friends, and, if possible, hope you will be there soon to aid us by your counsel. If you know where Hon. **H. Maynard**, is, communicate the above to him that he may assist, if possible, in giving us aid. The Hon. **George W. Bridges** was taken prisoner on the 7th of August. He came to Monticello, and ventured back to see about his family, who were coming by Jamestown, and in so doing was taken prisoner three miles inside of the Kentucky line. Myself and —— came with him, and considered him out of the reach of the enemy. We have not been back home since.

I cannot write all. *We need help from the Government and must have it, or we are lost.*

Your friend, &c.,

——.

Hon. **Andrew Johnson**.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 15.

A number of Naval and other appointments were confirmed yesterday by Congress. We annex the list of Captains and Commanders, and of promotions in the Marine Corps from the old National rank of the appointees, as well as the appointments in this branch of the service from civil life:

Captains—French Forrest, of Virginia; George N. Hollins, of Maryland; Samuel Barron, of Virginia; William F. Lynch, of Virginia; Isaac F. Sterett, of Maryland.

Commanders—Sidney Smith Lee, of Virginia; Wm. G. Whittle, of Virginia; Robert D. Thornton, of Virginia; Robt. J. Robb, of Virginia; Murray Mason, of Virginia; Wm. W. Hunter, of Louisiana; Archibald B. Fairfax, of Virginia; Wm. McBlair, of Maryland; Richard L. Page, of Virginia; Frederick Chatard, of Maryland; Arthur Sinclair, of Virginia; Charles H. Kennedy, of [illegible]; Matthew F. Maury, of Tennessee; John R. Tucker, of Virginia; Robert F. Pinkney, of Maryland; Thos. B. Rootes, of Georgia; James L. Henderson, of Virginia; W. T. Muse, of North Carolina; Thos. F. Hunter, of Virginia; Charles F. McIntosh, of Virginia.

Promotions, &c.—Lloyd J. Bell, of Maryland, from rank of Paymaster in the National service to Colonel of Marine Corps; Henry B. Tyler, of Virginia, from Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps in the National service to be Lieut.-Col. of Marines; Geo. H. Terry, of Virginia, from Captain to Major of the Marine Corps; Israel Green, of Virginia, from First Lieutenant to Captain Marine Corps; Geo. Holmes, of Florida, from First Lieutenant to Captain Marine Corps. The following gentlemen were appointed to the rank of Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: James R. Y. Fendell, Wilber F. Johnson, of Georgia, and Edmond J. Lloyd, of Virginia.

PURPOSES OF THE REBELS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Aug. 21.

Day by day, as a steady wall of steel, the Army of the Potomac is pressing forward, slowly forward, towards the beleaguered Capital of the enemy. In the Far West, **McCulloch** has beaten and routed the enemy, and while he and **Hardee** advance their victorious banner, the enemy, under the explorer of the Rocky Mountains, crouch and cower in St. Louis, the key-city of the vast and fertile empire of Missouri. Beyond the Alleghanies, the gallant **Lee** and **Wise**, and their comrades in arms, with an army of no small numbers, are moving forward to retrieve the disasters of Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford, to avenge the death of **Garnett**, and to drive from Virginia the last vestige of the invaders and Tories. And **Magruder**, from the best accounts, is making ready for hot and decisive work on the Peninsula, involving, perhaps, the storming of Fortress Monroe. And while these military matters thus progress, the Government rests upon the assured confidence and whole affection of a united, loyal, determined, unconquerable people, ready to make any sacrifice, and prepared for any and every fate—except *submission* to the enemy, or *union* with a besotted, despised, loathsome race.

The same paper says:

"Alas, poor, helpless, blind, demented United States; how arrogant and yet how impotent. If there be any reason left among her rulers, the best thing they can do is to make peace with us on any terms they can get, and as speedily as possible, and thus try to save something from the awful and inevitable wreck."

HOW THEY LIKE IT.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, of the 16th, remarking upon the destruction of a paper in New-Hampshire, and of another in Maine, on account of abuse of the United States Government and their condemnation of the war, says:

"This is but the breaking out afresh of the old witch-burning Puritanism of the descendants of the *Mayflower* passengers, and other early settlers of New-England. It is this very spirit of hell itself, the absolute incarnation of mobocracy, which defies law and gospel, mocks at God and truth and justice, defies its own evil nature, and demands that its behests be law for the time. It is a compound wherever and whenever found, of hypocrisy, self-righteousness, bigotry, intolerance, cruelty and cowardice. It is the spirit which wars on the weak, on women and children, on unarmed men, and in numbers of ten to one, or even as cowardly as a hundred to one. It requires absolute agreement of all to its opinions, assumed to be infallible, and demands obedience to its insane, turbulent will. It is the enemy of Government, the enemy of peace, the enemy of social order, and of private rights. No Government which is not willing and strong enough to quell it, or, failing in that, to bring its instigators, aiders, and abettors to condign punishment, is worth a copper, nor does it deserve the allegiance of any true man. This is nothing more than we have expected of the North, and is but the beginning of what we predicted of that lawless people in these columns a year ago. They are not fit for liberty; they do not deserve it, and they have well-nigh lost it.

These people are living under a Government with a written Constitution, which declares the inviolability of conscience, speech and Press, subject, of course, to punishment *by the law*, for *abuse* of these great and vital civil rights. But the mob cannot wait for the law, cannot wait for jury trials—it constitutes itself, at once lawmaker, judge, jury, and executioner. And so to certain destruction the people go, given over to greedy self-immolation. Because the Press—a very small portion of it—dare speak of peace, that worst of tyrants (because most remorseless and most craven,) the public, not satisfied with abuse and attempts to overawe and to ostracise in business, must needs proceed to the last argument of a coward, an armed attack in superior numbers upon the property of those they hate, but cannot convince by argument or frighten by threats. Alas, alas, that a people should be so utterly given over."

A CAPTURE BY THE REBELS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 18.

On Thursday morning, the 14th instant, while the stern wheel steamer *Equality*—which is owned by the Lincoln Government, and used as a river patrol between Cairo and Evansville, on the Ohio River—was laying at the mouth of Mayfield Creek, at the head of Island No. 1, about three miles below Bird's Point, taking on board marketing for the troops at Cairo, a party of seven horsemen rode up to the boat, and made a bargain with the Captain to convey them to Norfolk, on the Missouri shore (where there are two of **Lincoln's** regiments encamped), at the rate of a dollar each, for themselves and horses. As soon as the boat pushed out, the pilot and other officers of the boat were astonished to find a loaded pistol pointed at each of their breasts, accompanied with instructions to head the boat down the stream. It is needless to say that the orders thus given were immediately obeyed. Upon the arrival of the boat at Columbus, twenty miles from Cairo, the crew was set to work taking in coal, the captors retiring to the hotels to narrate the particulars of the capture, and also to refresh the inner man. Before each of the seven had given his own version of the affair, the proprietor of the hotel came rushing down from the roof, where he had stationed himself on watch, and reported "the gunboat's coming, he had seen the smoke."

This was more than the captors had bargained for, and six of them incontinently backed out, and would have nothing further to do in the matter. The seventh one immediately started for the boat, with a bottle of "red-eye," and after a short discourse with the crew, ordered the plank in, and soon the "solitary horseman," with his prize, was steaming down the river *en route* for New-Madrid. In about an hour and a half, two of the Lincoln gun-boats, the *Lexington* and *Conestoga*—the former carrying six, the latter two guns—passed Columbus in full chase. At 5 o'clock P. M. they passed Hickman, 18 miles below, but had not gained on the runaway. Before the *Equality* had reached Island No. 10, fuel became scarce, and the prospect of a recapture imminent, when, to the unutterable joy of the rebel "horse marine," the Confederate dispatch steamer *Grampus* came booming up the river. She was soon alongside, and taking the prize in tow carried her to Madrid, where the gallant "horse marine" turned her over to the General commanding the Confederate forces at that point. The gun-boats kept up the chase until within three miles of New-Madrid, when their officers considering "prudence the better part of valor," thought proper to retrace their way to Cairo without their prize. "Nobody hurt" again.

THE ARREST OF ELLIS B. SCHNABEL.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 29.

A "Peace Meeting" was advertised to take place in Morris, (formerly a part of Litchfield,) on Wednesday, the 28th, when "public speakers from abroad" were advertised, and quite a crowd was gathered. **Ellis B. Schnabel**, of Pennsylvania, was expected, together with **W. W. Eaton**, of Hartford, and others. Whether **Eaton** was present or not we do not know, but **Schnabel** was there, and made his treasonable speech. In the meantime **Edward O. Peck**, of Litchfield, had received a dispatch from Government, requiring him to arrest **Schnabel** and place him in the hands of United States Marshal **Carr**, of this city. Mr. **Peck**, therefore, proceeded immediately to Morris, where he found an excited secession crowd to whom **Schnabel** had recently been making a treasonable speech. Through the fault of a telegraph operator, or in some other manner, the tories in Litchfield had learned that an officer was after **Schnabel**, and a horseman started at full run to warn him of his danger. But Sheriff **Peck** learned of the fact, and he stopped the horseman on the road, at some little distance from the place of meeting, informing him—with a cocked revolver in his hand—that any attempt to proceed further would be sure death, whereupon the man turned back.

It had been threatened, previous to the meeting at Morris, that if Mr. **Peck** appeared he would certainly be severely dealt with—he being particularly obnoxious to the Tories, on account of his strong stand for the Government. In spite of his knowledge of this fact, he stepped up to the speaker's stand, and arrested Mr. **Schnabel** in the midst of his secession friends. They at first showed fight, but finally concluded to let the law take its course, and Mr. **Peck** started for New-Haven with his prisoner. Sheriff **Peck** and **Henry Fenn** brought the prisoner into New-Haven, stopping at the New-Haven House, where they arrived at about 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning. During the ride to this city, and afterwards in the New-Haven House, the prisoner was very violent, "damning" the "Black Republicans" with anything but "faint praise." Upon the arrival of Marshal **Carr** at a few minutes before five, **Schnabel** became perfectly subdued, and he was this morning taken to Fort Lafayette.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the following dispatch from Marshal **Carr**:

Fort Hamilton, Aug. 29, 1861.

Editors Palladium: **Ellis B. Schnabel** was safe in Fort Lafayette at 10½ o'clock this morning.

DAVID H. CARR, U. S. Marshal.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN MAKING AN OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE REBEL GENERAL, PRICE.

Hon. **J. B. Clark**, who was expelled from Congress for taking up arms against the Government, indicates the justice of this action in the following official report of the battle at Wilson's Creek, which he makes to Maj.-Gen. **Price**, under whom he acted as Brigadier-General:

Head-quarters Third District M. S. G., Aug. 12, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, Commanding Missouri State Guard:

General: I have the honor to submit to you the following detailed report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the action with the enemy on the 10th inst., near Springfield, Mo.:

At about 15 or 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M., and while at breakfast, one of your Aids, Col. **Richard Gaines**, brought me the intelligence that the enemy were upon us, and orders from you to form my command upon the crest of the hill under which I was encamped, and upon the line that I might then find formed, by other forces, ordered to the same point; my forces consisting of one regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. **J. Q. Burbridge** and Major **John B. Clark**, Jr., with 376 men, rank and file, and one battalion of cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. **James P. Major**, with two hundred and fifty men, rank and file. I immediately dispatched one of my staff, Col. **R. H. Munson**, with orders to Lieut.-Col. **Major**, (then encamped one mile and a half from me,) to report his command to me as early as possible at head-quarters. I also ordered Col. **Burbridge**, with whom I was encamped, to form his command instantly into line, which was promptly executed; and hearing cannonading at this time, I determined to move forward with this regiment of infantry to the position designated by your orders, leaving Capt **Jos. Finks**, one of my assistant Aids, with directions to order Col. **Major**, when he came up, to follow with his command.

When I had moved forward about three hundred yards from my encampment, I discovered the enemy strongly posted in our front, upon the heights, engaging the command of Brig.-Gen. **W. Y. Slack**, upon whose left my forces of infantry were formed. In a few minutes after Col. **Kelly**, of Gen. **Parsons'** command, formed upon my left, and rapidly following came the command of Gen. **J. H. McBride**, who formed upon the left of Col. **Kelly** and commanded a flank movement upon the right of the enemy.

In this position by your orders, and led in person by yourself, the entire line advanced in the direction of the enemy, under a continuous and heavy fire of artillery and musketry, until we approached within range of our rifle guns, when we returned the fire with such terrific effect as to drive the enemy from his position, and cause him to make a rapid retrograde movement, after having borne up and resisted the steady advance and deadly aim of our riflemen for some thirty or forty minutes. At this moment, a heavy cannonading was heard immediately in our rear, which seemed to be directed at our line, producing a momentary confusion, and causing a suspension of the pursuit of the enemy until Gen. **McCulloch** came up, and detached the Louisiana regiment, which had been engaging the enemy on the extreme right, and a portion of my own forces, and employed them against the batteries in our rear.

Gen. **Parsons'** Battery, which had been previously engaged against the enemy, now moved forward in line with our remaining column immediately on our right, upon the left of Gen. **Slack**. A portion of the Arkansas forces, under the command of Gen. **Pierce**, also came up and formed on the left of the line.

With this formation you ordered a rapid movement to be made in the direction the enemy retired, and after advancing a short distance we again found him drawn up in great force, who opened again with a brisk fire upon us. We continued to advance until reaching again the range of rifle shot, and then an incessant fire of artillery and small arms commenced on either side, and was continued for about one hour, when the enemy disengaged, and terror stricken by the number of his dead and wounded heaped around him, together with the fall of his chief and other officers, fled with consternation and confusion in small detachments, many of them abandoning their arms and ammunition as they fled.

The first battalion of cavalry, at the moment of receiving my orders, were attacked by a detachment of the enemy which had come in upon the rear, and was so hotly pressed that Lieut.-Col. **Major** was driven to the necessity of having to retire under cover of the wood to form his line. After forming his forces, he marched in the direction he had been ordered, when, I regret to say, large bodies of horsemen, who had been cut off from their companies, rushed through his line, dividing his forces, and leaving the Colonel with but one company. I am glad, however, to be able to state that the gallant Colonel, aided by Col. **C. W. Bell**, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. **Joseph Finks**, one of my assistant aids, succeeded in gathering up some 300 mounted men, who, under his command, attacked the forces in our rear, commanded by Gen. **Siegel**, capturing 157 prisoners, and killing 64 men; the balance of his forces, under the command of Lieut.-Col. **Hyde** and Major **A. H. Chalmers**, succeeded in reaching the line of battle in time to form upon the right of Gen. **Slack**, where they rendered most prompt and efficient service. For full particulars of the operation of this battalion, I refer you to the report of Lieut.-Col. **Major**.

In the several engagements referred to I regret the necessity of enumerating so large a list of killed and wounded, hereinafter stated.

Before closing this report of the sanguinary battle of the 10th, I beg leave to make my acknowledgements to my staff; also Cols. **Robert Walker** and **Woodson**, my Assistant Aids; especially do I desire to bring before your particular notice the gallant and intrepid manner in which my orders were conveyed by Lieut.-Cols. **Wm. O. Burton** and **Samuel Farmington**, the former of whom had two, and the latter one horse shot under them, while delivering orders.

Throughout the entire engagement, these officer were distinguished for their bravery and dauntless valor. I desire, also, to make my acknowledgements to Col. **J. Q. Burbridge**, who was severely wounded while gallantly urging forward his men. I desire, also, to commend to your favorable notice, Major **John B. Clark**, upon whom was devolved the command of the Regiment in the latter part of the engagement, and who ably and gallantly led his forces, continuously exposed to the greatest peril, but providentially escaped with a slight wound to himself and horse. I desire, also, to bring before your favorable notice Lieut.-Cols. **James P. Major** and **Hyde**, and Major **A. H. Chalmers**, who, at the head of their respective forces, rendered valuable service under many disadvantages. I desire, especially, to bring to your notice **J. P. Orr**, of Paris, Mo., who bore our standard through the heat of the conflict, though badly wounded, and having his colors torn into shreds by the bullets of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN B. CLARK,
Brigadier-General Third District M. S. G.

THE LATE GEN. LYON.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

Rolla, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

The parties who left this place last week for Springfield after Gen. **Lyon's** body, arrived last (Sunday) evening, having succeeded in the object of their mission. Every facility was afforded by those in command at Springfield, and the body was obtained with little difficulty. It was disinterred on Thursday evening, and on the next day, Friday, at 11 o'clock, the ambulances set out for Rolla. Gen. **Lyon's** remains will be conveyed on to Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, where it will be placed in its last resting place near the graves of his father and mother. It will be recollected that two separate parties started from here, a day apart, for the same purpose. Undertaker **George N. Lynch** set out on Monday, a day ahead of the other party. Two ambulances went along with the first party, one intended to bring home Capt. **John S. Cavender** and also a brother of Major **Conant**, prisoners and wounded at the hospital in Springfield. A flag of truce was carried along. A foraging party of Confederates was met this side of Lebanon, but the ambulances were allowed to pass without any detention. Mr. **Lynch** arrived at Springfield on Thursday at noon, having met with no accident. Taking along with them Dr. **Franklin**, of the hospital, they proceeded to the house of Mrs. **Phelps**, a mile and a half distant, where Gen. **Lyon** was buried, and were stopped at the gate, not having a pass.

The latter party, while on its way out, met with an accident two miles beyond Lebanon, by which Mr. M. P. **McQuillen**, who started with them from St. Louis, had his wrist dislocated. They met two negroes dragging along a bundle of corn, which, frightening the mules, the latter wheeled about and ran half a mile. Before the animals could be stopped Mr. **McQuillen**, in trying to get out of the wagon, was thrown on his hands, receiving an injury from which he was obliged to forego the further prosecution of the journey. He stayed in Lebanon until the return of the ambulances, in consequence of the accident. A few miles south of Springfield a white flag was hoisted on a stick, but there being no occasion for such a display, it was taken down. Preparations were then made to repair to the Phelps' farm to disinter the body of **Lyon**.

For this purpose a pass was obtained before setting out from Gen. **Price**. The latter made objections to the letter of request, it being directed "To whom it may concern," but said "You will have no trouble in obtaining the body." With Mr. **Price's** written permit, the pickets of Gen. **Parsons**, whose encampment is on the Phelps farm, were passed without difficulty. On passing the gate into the cornfield where the body was buried, an idle band of soldiers followed, causing some annoyance to the party. These were requested by Capt. **Edgar** to stay away and they retired. The body was then disinterred with the assistance of men freely proffered by Mrs. **Phelps**. The body was inclosed in a wooden coffin, incased in zinc. The disinterment was superintended by Dr. **Franklin**, as was also the transfer of the body into an air-tight iron coffin.

After this labor was performed, it was kept over night in the ambulance within Mr. **Phelps'** front yard, Gen. **Parsons** coming forward himself and kindly tendered guard to watch over the remains during the night. On Friday, at 11 o'clock, as previously stated, the ambulances were ready to move, and started for Rolla, reaching this place without the occurrence of any accident. On Saturday and Sunday a start was made at 5 o'clock, in order to enjoy the cool of the day. **McDonald** and another officer tendered the services of a military escort, but the latter was refused. The above gentlemen treated the individuals composing the party with all proper attention and kindness, for which they duly express themselves under obligations.

McDonald, they were informed, was to leave for Richmond on Sunday afternoon, the same day on which they started.

RECEPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

The following general orders were issued on the arrival of the remains in St. Louis:

Head-quarters Western Department, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1861.

The remains of the late Brig.-Gen. **Nathaniel Lyon**, U. S. Army, having arrived in this city on the way East, will be escorted with proper ceremonies at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from the quarters of Maj.-Gen. **Fremont** to the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, where they will be delivered to Adams' Express Company, to be conveyed East under escort of officers.

The escort, commanded by Brig.-Gen. **Siegel**, will consist of Capt. **Tillman's** and Capt. **Zagonyi's** Companies of Cavalry, a section of Capt. **Carlin's** Battery of Artillery, and the Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

The following-named officers will act as pall-bearers:

Col. Blair,	Major Stugis,
Col. Albert,	Major Schofield,
Col. Osterhaus,	Major Conant,
Col. Wolf,	Major Shepherd.

As many officers now present in this city as can be spared from their duties, will join the procession with uniform, with side arms.

The City Judges, the Mayor, the Common Council, city officers and citizens, are invited to attend.

The rear of the procession will be closed by a section of Capt. **Carlin's** Battery, and the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Col. **McNeil**.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

J. C. **Kelton**, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. II.

Head-quarters Western Department, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1861.

I. The official reports of the commanding officers of the forces engaged in the battle near Springfield, Mo., having been received, the Major-General Commanding announces to the troops embraced in his command, with pride and the highest commendation, the extraordinary services to their country and flag, rendered by the Division of the brave and lamented Gen. **Lyon**.

For thus nobly battling for the honor of their flag, he now publicly desires to express to the officers and soldiers his cordial thanks, and commends their conduct as an example to their comrades wherever engaged against the enemies of the Union.

Opposed by overwhelming masses of the enemy in a numerical superiority of upwards of twenty thousand against four thousand three hundred, or nearly five to one, the successes of our troops were nevertheless sufficiently marked to give to their exploits the moral effect of a victory.

II.—The General Commanding laments, in sympathy with the country, the loss of the indomitable Gen. **Nathaniel Lyon**. His fame cannot be better eulogized than in these words from the official report of his gallant successor, Major **Sturgis**, United States Cavalry: "Thus gallantly fell as true a soldier as ever drew a sword; a man, whose honesty of purpose was proverbial; a noble patriot, and one who held his life as nothing where his country demanded it of him." Let all emulate his prowess and undenying devotion to his duty.

III.—The regiments and corps engaged in this battle will be permitted to have "Springfield" emblazoned on their colors, as a distinguished memorial of their services to the nation.

IV.—The names of the officers and soldiers mentioned in the official reports as most distinguished for important services and marked gallantry, will be communicated to the War Department for the consideration of the Government.

V.—This order will be read at the head of every company in this Department.

By order of Maj.-Gen. **Fremont**,

J. C. KELTON, Ass't Adju't-General.

OHIO.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. DENNISON.

State of Ohio, Executive Department, Aug. 20, 1861.

To the People of Ohio:

In your efforts to aid the General Government in the supression of the unnatural rebellion now waged against it, you have anticipated the wants of that Government, and have promptly responded to whatever demands it made upon you. As liberal in the expenditure of treasure as in the furnishing of soldiers, the public service has not languished for one day, when your resources were competent to meet its requirements. Without a regiment of troops at the opening of hostilities, you have sent upwards of thirty thousand men into the field, armed and equipped. By the magnitude of your force you have assisted the loyal men of Kentucky in protecting that State from the domination of rebels. The presence of your troops, and the victories in which they shared in Western Virginia, have preserved it for the Union, and secured it as a barricade against threatened invasion of your own soil, thus maintaining unbroken the peace of a border nearly five hundred miles in extent, and protecting the heart of the Republic from the immediate havoc of war.

The National Government again calls upon you for soldiers. The late disaster at Manassas, serious as it was in many respects to the rebels, has added to their audacity and insolence. Encouraged by apparent success, they have augmented their forces, and enhanced the necessity for vigilance and power at Washington, in Western Virginia and in Missouri.

Twenty-nine regiments of infantry, together with a proportionate force of artillery and cavalry, are now being organized in your State. As the Executive of the State it becomes my duty to appeal to you to perfect these organizations as rapidly as possible. I invoke you to give no ear to any counsels unfriendly to the prompt and effective consolidation of the military force which the General Government requires to repel the threatened assaults of the enemy, and crush the rebellion. It must be suppressed or the Government is subverted. Its suppression can only be effected by vigorous measures on the part of that Government, promptly sustained by the people, animated by a positive and comprehensive policy. I conjure you to give no heed to any proposition, under whatever sanction it may come, for negotiation or compromise with armed rebellion. The only condition upon which negotiation can be tolerated is the complete surrender of the rebels to the National Government, and an unqualified return of their allegiance to its supreme authority. Without that there should be no adjustment—without it there can be no peace.

It is gratifying to me to be able to assure you that many of the hardships and privations to which your first levies were subjected, in consequence of the suddenness of the call for them, and the unprepared condition of the Government, National and State, will not be encountered by your troops now being prepared for the field. The amplest arrangements are made for the clothing, arming and equipping of our soldiers. No regiment will be sent from its camp until it is provided with everything essential to the comfort and efficiency of its men. Regular payments, at increased rates, and at short intervals, will hereafter be made to all the National soldiers, and with allotments and bounties generous provision is proffered for the support of families.

The promptness of your response to the previous calls of the Government, is its assurance that all it now expects of Ohio will be immediately realized, by the enrollment of volunteers enough to complete the regiments now being formed.

A general order will forthwith be issued from the office of the Adjutant-General defining the conditions of the service, the modes of recruiting, and the places of rendezvous.

WILLIAM DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

THE ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP EX-GOV. THOMAS OF MARYLAND.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. **Thomas**, of Maryland, to a gentleman in Frederick, gives the particulars of the attempt made to assassinate him while on his way home from Cumberland:

Cumberland, Aug. 24, 1861.

Dear Sir: As an incident of to-day may be misrepresented, I will communicate to you the precise facts of the case. I left here this morning at half past six for my home, in the railroad train. Ten miles from this place the cow-catcher of the engine ran against a pile of eight railroad ties, which had been carefully placed across the track. Fortunately six of the ties were scattered right and left of the road, and the train continued to run for about five hundred yards, when it was stopped by the resistance to its progress produced by the two remaining ties, which were so situated that one end rested on the engine and the other plowed along the road. As soon as the cars halted the engineer and fireman leaped off, and soon removed the two ties, while the baggage-master was out to see what had occurred to arrest our progress. All this happened in almost an instant, and before I had paid much attention to what was occurring.

At that moment the baggage-master exclaimed "There is an armed man on the road behind us!" This caused the thought to flash across my mind that this accident had been contrived, and I called the conductor to the platform on which I stood, and directed him to put the cars in motion by pulling the bell-rope. The conductor seemed at a loss to know how to act, but obeyed my directions, and as soon as the train began to move we were fired upon by a crowd of more than one hundred armed men, who had appeared upon the road out of the bushes near the spot where the ties had been placed upon the road. We all escaped uninjured, although twenty or thirty shots were fired before we were out of reach. There were no persons on the train as passengers, but an old black man, two aged white men and myself. This whole nefarious affair was, I have no doubt, contrived against my liberty, if not my life, by spies resident in this place, who notified their allies in Virginia that I was to pass on the railroad this morning. And nothing saved me but that coolness and presence of mind which prompted me, under Providence, to see and guard against the danger prompt as electricity.

Please hurry on the arming of our volunteers in Frederick, as I am doing here, that we may be ready for spies within and traitors without our State.

Yours, respectfully, FRANCIS THOMAS.

THE STATE FORCES.

RESIGNATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

General Head-quarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, Aug. 29, 1861.

General Orders No. 92.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence," since the publication of General Orders No. 86, dated Aug. 14, 1861:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Francis L. Leland to be Captain, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* J. F. Pierson, promoted.

John H. Coster to be Captain, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* David Tuomey, resigned.

Lieutenant Joseph Yeamans to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* T. Waters, resigned.

Lieutenant Henry S. Hetherington to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* W. H. Underhill, resigned.

Lieutenant Francis A. Silvie to be Captain, July 31, 1861, *vice* Leon Barnard, transferred.

Quartermaster Sergeant Robert B. Montgomery to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* Joseph Yeamans, promoted.

Edward D. Hervilly to be Lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Hetherington, promoted.

Sergt.-Major Benjamin F. Paige to be Ensign, July 31, 1861, *vice* John Allen, resigned.

Sergt. Charles Eypper to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* W. S. Moremus, resigned.

William Wallace to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Charles Martin, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Alford to be Colonel, July 2, 1861, *vice* Frederick Townsend, resigned.

Henry P. Hubbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* S. M. Alford, promoted.

Capt. Abel Smith, Jr., to be Major, July 2, 1861, *vice* Geo. Bayard, declined.

Ensign R. Hunter Chapin to be Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1861, *vice* Henry Cooper, resigned.

Sergeant Hugh Middleton to be Ensign, Aug. 12, 1861, *vice* R. H. Chapin, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Hiram Duryea to be Major, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* J. M. Davies, resigned.

Adjutant Joseph E. Hamblin to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* J. L. Waugh, resigned.

Lieut. George Duryea to be Captain, Aug. 17, 1861, *vice* H. C. Swartwout, resigned.

Lieut. Joseph S. York to be Captain, Aug. 16, 1861, *vice* H. E. Davies, resigned.

Ensign Henry W. Barnett to be Captain, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* H. Duryea, promoted.

Ensign Carlisle Boyd to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Wm. H. Hoyt, resigned.

Ensign John H. Whitney to be Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1861, *vice* George Duryea, promoted.

Sergeant Richard R. Browner to be Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1861, *vice* J. S. York, promoted.

Sergeant H. E. O. Eickler to be Ensign, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Wm. Ferguson, resigned.

Sergeant Edward Bell to be Ensign, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* H. W. Burnett, promoted.

Sergeant — Allen to be Ensign, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Carlisle Boyd, promoted.

Corporal Chas. S. Montgomery to be Ensign, Aug. 17, 1861, *vice* J. H. Whitney, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Casper Keller to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 31, 1861, *vice* E. Kapp, promoted.

George Wm. Van Schack to be Major, Aug. 20, 1861, *vice* Keller, promoted.

Lieut. Edward Becker to be Captain, July 18, 1861, *vice* Herman Bacht, resigned.

Lieut. Frederick Thibaut to be Quartermaster, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* W. M. Wermerskerch, resigned.

Ensign Herman Hohenhausen to be Lieutenant, July 20, 1861, *vice* Charles Karbaum, resigned.

Ensign William Krayer to be Lieutenant, July 18, 1861, *vice* L. Weiderhold, resigned.

Ensign Theodore G. Glaubensklee to be Lieutenant, July 18, 1861, *vice* Edward Becker, promoted.

Ensign Emil Elder to be Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* F. Thibaut, promoted.

Sergeant Major Emil Bodicker to be Ensign, July 20, 1861, *vice* H. Hohenhausen, promoted.

Sergeant Herman Krainer to be Ensign, July 18, 1861, *vice* Wm. Krayer, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Schmidt to be Ensign, July 18, 1861, *vice* T. G. Glaubensklee, promoted.

Sergeant H. Vitzthum to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* E. Elder, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Julius Stahel to be Colonel, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Louis Blenker, appointed Brigadier-General.

Capt. Francis Wutschel to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Stahel, promoted.

Capt. Carl B. Hedterick to be Major, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* Andrew Lutz, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Leon Barnard, transferred, July 31, 1861, from First Regiment, *vice* Steiner, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Samuel J. Abbott to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Frederick Horner, resigned.

William G. Tracy to be Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* William P. Town, resigned.

Thomas J. Behan to be Ensign, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* S. J. Abbott, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

John Pickell to be Colonel, Aug. 19, 1861, *vice* Isaac F. Quinby, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles Bacon to be Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* M. P. O'Brien, resigned.

Charles A. Place to be Ensign, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* John B. Thomas, resigned.

Henry W. Powers to be Ensign, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* John W. Hyatt, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Vickers to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* F. J. Davis, resigned.

Ensign Charles Hilbert to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* J. Vickers, promoted.

Isaac D. Blauvelt to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Robert S. Hart, deceased.

Quartermaster Sergeant Terrence Foley to be Ensign, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* R. Bogardus, resigned.

David Drake to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* J. F. McCann, resigned.

Daniel Berrien, Jr., to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Charles Hilbert, promoted.

Hiram Wilde to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* William Mattocks, deceased.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Albert S. Seeley to be Captain, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* D. S. Bartlett, resigned.

Ensign Horatio G. Goodno to be Lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* A. S. Seely, promoted.

Private Edward M. Tilley to be Ensign, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* H. G. Goodno, promoted.

Nathan P. Rice to be Surgeon, Aug. 19, 1861, *vice* J. L. Van Ingen, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Herman Bennecke to be Captain, July 16, 1861, *vice* Charles Semsey, resigned.

Lieut. Wm. Syring to be Captain, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* A. Bracklen, resigned.

Francis N. Weber to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* Charles Hochleitner, resigned.

Ensign Fritz Letzeiser to be Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* Wm. Schul, resigned.

Ensign Herman Stoeckel to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* H. Bennecke, promoted.

Ensign Robert Merkle to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Wm. Syring, promoted.

Henry R. Walter to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* H. Stoeckel, promoted.

Theodore Baumbach to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Robert Merkle, promoted.

Albert Weber to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* F. Letzeiser, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry G. Lansing to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* A. N. Gillett, resigned.

Sergeant James S. Mulligan to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* John Nicholson, resigned.

Sergeant George L. Remington to be Ensign, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Wm. O. Brown, Jr., resigned.

Frederick A. Mitchell to be Ensign, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Charles McBean, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Robert Johnson to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1861, Michael Holly, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Levi A. Fuller to be Captain, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* M. O. McGary, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Bradley Winslow to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* S. L. Potter, resigned.

Capt. John G. Todd to be Major, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* N. B. Lord, promoted.

Lieut. James R. Barnett to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* J. G. Todd, promoted.

Ensign Henry C. Chittenden to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Bradley Winslow, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign James R. O'Beirne to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* M. J. Lawler, resigned.

Jeremiah O'Leary to be Ensign, July 28, 1861, *vice* George W. Clark, appointed Aid to Acting Brig.-Gen. McCunn.

Michael J. Weldon to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* J. R. O'Beirne, promoted.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major George M. Dennett to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* J. T. Harold, resigned.

Lieut. John M. Cooney to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* G. F. Britton, resigned.

Ensign John H. Coy to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* William H. Smith, resigned.

Ensign August Funk to be Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* A. Shaffer, resigned.

Ensign Robert S. Watson to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. H. Coburn, resigned.

Ensign Frederick W. Shipman to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. M. Cooney, promoted.

Ensign John Brady, Jr., to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* I. Jollie, resigned.

Thomas S. Hamlin to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* G. C. Byrnes, resigned.

Lieut. John Mara to be Adjutant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. A. Herring, resigned.

Charles F. Newton to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* John Mara, appointed Adjutant.

Sergeant Fergus Walker to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* A. C. H. Livingston, resigned.

Jacob Leonard to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* A. Funk, promoted.

George W. Cooney to be Ensign, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* Wm. H. Lewis, resigned.

Abraham J. Berry to be Surgeon, June 17, 1861, *vice* M. E. Foy, deceased.

The persons hereby appointed and promoted will immediately report at the head-quarters of their several commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ROYALTY AND REPUBLICANISM.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCE NAPOLEON AND GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston papers publish the following correspondence:

Executive Department, Boston,
Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon:

Sir: On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I have the honor to congratulate your Imperial Highness upon the safe arrival in this country of yourself and Her Imperial Highness the Princess Clotilde, and to express the hope that you may find it convenient to visit, with the Princess, this Commonwealth and the capital.

The memory of aid rendered in the perilous times of the Republic has long endeared the French nation to the people of the United States, and on this account alone the visit of Your Imperial Highness would be a source of real pleasure to the citizens of this Commonwealth.

But your Imperial Highness will permit me to say, that to these sentiments of international respect and sympathy are superadded feelings of personal regard, excited by the friendly interest in behalf of American exhibitors manifested by your Imperial Highness when President of the Industrial Exhibition of 1855; and more especially by your consistently liberal course, in defending, on all occasions, whether on the field of battle or of debate, those principles of National and Popular Right which are dear to the hearts of the American people.

I have directed my Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Harrison Richie, to present this letter—reporting himself for the orders of your Imperial Highness, and if agreeable to yourself, to accompany your Imperial Highness on the journey to this Commonwealth. With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

[TRANSLATION.]

New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts:

Sir: I hasten to address to you my sincere thanks for the amiable letter which Your Excellency has sent me by your Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Harrison Richie. The Princess and myself are equally touched by the sentiments of thoughtful kindness which you express for us.

I am about to commence a journey to the West, to which I shall devote three or four weeks, and it is on my return from that excursion that I go to Boston. All that I have seen up to the present moment of your grand and beautiful country has increased in me the desire which I have felt to visit that scientific capital of the United States—cradle of their liberty.

For a long time I have cherished for America a profound sympathy, inspired by its grandeur and by its liberal institutions; and the cordial reception which I now meet from so many of its most notable inhabitants, will leave in my heart a touching and enduring remembrance.

Receive, Mr. Governor, the special expression of my sentiments of profound esteem.

NAPOLEON (Jerome.)

POLITICS IN MAINE.

J. W. Dana, nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Maine, writes as follows:

I am not a Secessionist, I am not a Disunionist. On the contrary, it is deep devotion to the Union that inspires me to appeal to my countrymen, that they pause and reflect before it is too late—to appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of this nation, not in the spirit of opposition, but of earnest prayer, that they may abandon a policy which, I firmly believe, is inevitable disunion, and adopt one that at least holds out some hope of reunion. I believe that two conditions, only, are necessary to the reconstruction and preservation of our Union. First, a mutual cessation of hostilities, and negotiation upon a liberal, honorable basis. By this means a portion at least of the discontented States would be brought back, at once, to their allegiance. Second, a cessation of the bitter, malignant war which the North has waged for years, in every form of attack, upon the institutions of the South, and an abandonment of the idea that there is an irrepressible conflict between their institutions and our own. These conditions complied with, all points of repulsion would be removed, the fraternal feelings of our fathers would be revived, and the same motives of mutual protection, security and strength which induced the formation of the Union, would induce its reconstruction. These, I firmly believe, are the only conditions upon which our Union can be restored or maintained. On the one side, I see war, with all its desolating horrors, and permanent separation; on the other, peace, with ultimate fraternity and Union. And as a lover of our common country, I cling to the latter, as the only hope of escape from the perils that environ it. With these deep-seated convictions upon a question which involves the destinies of our Government; and, to a great extent, the hopes of humanity, I am unwilling to consult my own ease and quiet, and shrink from the responsibilities that the crisis imposes. I have not the vanity to believe that the unsought honor of the nomination by both Conventions has resulted from personal merit or preference; but simply because I was regarded as a representative of their own deep convictions, hopes and fears; and in that light I accept it, with grateful acknowledgments. But I desire to add, that if it be found that the division at Augusta was, in any degree, caused by personal considerations, and that harmony can be restored upon a peace platform by the withdrawal of my name, and the substitution of another, the party is at liberty to do so.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DANA.

SENATOR GRIMES OF IOWA.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of the 20th, contains a long letter from Senator Grimes, in which he says:

"More than any State in this Confederacy, Iowa should resist the pretended right of a State to secede from it. Our position in the centre of the Continent, without foreign commerce, dependent upon other States for our markets and for our means for transportation to reach them, would soon, if the right to destroy the Union by the secession of the States be conceded, place us in the character of a dependent and conquered province. We need, and must have, at whatever cost, a permanent Government and unrestricted access to the Atlantic ocean and to the Gulf of Mexico. There must be no foreign soil between us and our markets.

As one of the Representatives of Iowa in the National Congress, I have sought to give expression by my votes to what I believed to be the opinions of the people of the State, and have uniformly voted all the men, money, ships and supplies that were asked for. In doing so, I have not only expressed what I believed to be their wishes, but I have acted upon my own convictions of duty. I shall continue to do so until this unholy war shall be brought to a successful conclusion.

The public debt that this war will impose upon us will appall some, and perhaps dampen the patriotism of some. Most erroneous impressions, however, seem to prevail as to the magnitude of our present indebtedness, and that which we are likely to create. The entire public indebtedness of this country on the 6th inst., the day Congress adjourned, was $111,000,000, most of which was inherited from the preceding Administration, and the estimated expenses of the next year, for military, naval and civil purposes, were less than $300,000,000—less than the annual expenses of Great Britain in a time of profound peace. In connection with the aggregate of these two sums, let us remember that England paid eight thousand five hundred millions of dollars to carry on her war with the first Napoleon. She was contending for her commercial rights, and the result showed that her money was well expended. We are not only contending for our commercial rights, but we seek to uphold and perpetuate the best Government ever known among men.

Foreigners call us, with great truth, the most impatient people on the earth. This natural impatience is greatly increased by our present troubles. We all want peace restored and business revived, and most of us believe that a permanent peace can only be established by the victorious arms of our soldiers. Our anxieties in this regard are very liable to cause us to do great injustice to the Government and to ourselves also. We clamor for victories, forgetting that the most thorough preparation is necessary to achieve them. We forget the condition of the country four months ago, and ask that that shall be done in a week which requires months of arduous labor to perform. Very few fully appreciate the difficulties by which the President of the United States found himself surrounded, when he assumed power on the 4th of March last. Many of the Executive Departments had recently been under the control of traitors. The Army had been dispersed and demoralized, and many of the most trusted and prominent officers were disloyal. Our vessels of war were scattered upon foreign and remote stations. The Departments were full of spies and traitors. The public armories had been plundered, and their contents delivered to the rebels. The President was without an Army, without a Navy, without arms or munitions of war, and with enemies within and without. In this condition of things, and after an almost uninterrupted peace of fifty years, he was called upon to organize in a few weeks five Armies, each of them larger than any that had ever been marshaled on this continent, and to improvise a Navy with which to blockade a coast greater in extent than that which England was unable to blockade with more than four hundred vessels of war in 1812–14. That there have been mistakes made in the selection of agents and officers cannot be denied, but that there has been any lack of patriotism or of devotion to the cause of the country, it seems to me that no fair man who examines the subject will assert. Few persons comprehend the labor, the time and the perplexities involved in furnishing clothing, arms, transportation, stores and pay for four hundred and fifty thousand men, and in purchasing or building, arming and equipping two hundred vessels of war by a Government whose credit was impaired, whose armories had been destroyed, and whose munitions of war had been stolen, and to do all this in a space of three months.

It becomes us to be hopeful and patient, bearing in mind that the authorities in Washington are resolved that their preparation for the conflict shall correspond with the magnitude of the conspiracy they are compelled to encounter."

SENATOR WILSON'S CALL.

From the Boston Papers.

I have been authorized by the National and State Governments to organize a regiment, consisting of ten companies of infantry, a battery of flying artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. Lieut. Wm. C. Paine, a graduate of West Point, an accomplished officer of the engineer corps of the Army, and a native of Massachusetts, has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel. J. P. Sanderson, of New-York, a member of the Sanitary Commission organized by the Secretary of War, has been appointed Quartermaster. Field and company officers of capacity and character will be forthwith selected and commissioned. Whether with the regiment or other posts of duty, my best efforts will be given to promote the efficiency of the regiment and the interests and comfort of the men.

The Government has been compelled to discharge a large number of men on account of youth, and lack of physical strength to endure the hardships of a campaign; therefore, I propose to enlist only healthy and vigorous men, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, who are able to endure patiently the discomforts and to face uncomplainingly the hardship, toil and danger of a soldier's life. I ask the ever loyal young men of Massachusetts, who fully comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and existence of the Republic, and the preservation of democratic institutions in America, to inscribe their names upon the rolls of my regiment, to leave their homes and their loved ones, and follow our flag to the field, there, for the country, to do a soldier's duty, share a soldier's fare, and, if need be, fill a soldier's grave.

HENRY WILSON.

Boston, Aug. 29, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF GEN. KELLY TO THE FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Head-quarters, District of Grafton,
Grafton, Va., Aug. 28, 1861.

Soldiers: I had intended to have said a parting word to you, face to face, before I left Camp Carlile, but the feeble state of my health, and the urgency of my public business, prevented it, and I am obliged to avail myself of this manner to address you. Soldiers, in my own behalf, and in the name of the loyal people of Western Virginia, and in the name of all the Union-loving citizens of the United States, I thank you for the prompt manner in which you have responded to the call of your country, when, without clothing or equipments of any kind except arms, carrying your cartridges in your pockets, you marched at a moment's warning, and drove the enemies of Western Virginia and our glorious Union before you like chaff before the wind. You have in this short campaign of three months acquired fame, distinction and renown. It will be a passport to consideration for all time, when you say, "I, too, was a member of the First Virginia."

Soldiers: The same enemy that so ingloriously fled before you a few weeks since, have been largely reinforced by troops from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other rebellious States, and are now concentrating their troops in the mountains, threatening to return and drive out the Union inhabitants that you so gallantly protected and rescued from the iron hand of despotism. Will the brave men of the First Virginia remain at home idle under such circumstances? I answer for you, No! Then recruit and reorganize, and return at once to participate in the glory and renown that will be achieved by our gallant troops in Western Virginia. Your old commander assures you that if you return, he will, as soon as his health and strength are restored again, take the field and lead you where danger is to be encountered and glory won.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General, First Brigade Virginia Volunteers.

MORE REBELS ROUTED—FOUR KILLED.

Wheeling, Aug. 28, 1861.

Editors Intelligencer: The following telegram was received at this Department this morning:

Camp Pierpoint, Ceredo, Va., Aug. 27.

Gov. Pierpont: Trout Hill is now occupied by our forces. Husten Spurlock, Jesse Spurlock, and several others, are prisoners. Four rebels killed; one was wounded. All quiet at present.

T. N. DAVY.

Trout Hill is the county seat of Wayne County. The rebels have been fortifying themselves in the Court-house for a month past,

L. A. HAGAN, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

An extract from a letter to Gov. Pierpont, dated Ironton, Aug. 26, 1861, says:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning, a detachment of 54 men, from Col. Zeigler's regiment, under Capt. Smith, took possession of the Wayne Court-house, and captured 13 prisoners. Burwell Spurlock, Adkins, Clerk of the Court, and a Methodist preacher by the name of Johnson, are said to have been taken. A. J. Miller was shot dead by one of the Tug Fork men, as he was attempting to escape. This Miller, the preacher, and Spurlock, have been the rebel leaders, and chief mischief-makers, since Furguson's arrest by Zeigler."

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR.

From the Memphis Appeal.

It is quite a mistaken idea to suppose that the South has appealed to the arbitrament of the sword merely for the purpose of severing the political ties that have bound her to the North under one common system of Government. She seeks a complete and final separation, social, political and financial—a divorce, not *a mensa et thoro*, but one *a vinculis matrimoni*. The object of the war is to break up the dominion of Yankeeism among us and extirpate every vestige of the "notions" which its feculent influence may have engendered. We must drive out alien adventurers resident in our midst, whose speedy flight into the realms of the enemy's dominion is only prevented by the ownership of property which they find it impossible to carry with them.

We must make up our minds to stop trafficking in their bark clocks, wooden nutmegs, quack medicines and bogus jewelry. We must put an embargo on their yellow-back literature, their penny papers, incendiary documents and namby-pamby periodicals. We must legislate against their cheap calicoes, their worthless wares, their itinerant peddlers and straggling drummers. In fine, we must break up our past condition of colonized vassalage to them in such a manner as to insure the perpetuity of the result—a vassalage which was worse than that sought to be imposed upon the American colonies in the Revolution, as evidenced in the exclamation of Lord Chatham, when he said: "America should not be allowed to manufacture even so much as a hob-nail."

To accomplish this result, it may not be necessary to build between us a Chinese wall, extending from the Potomac, along the banks of the Ohio River far away into the wilderness of the Indian Territory. But every reasonable expedient conducive to non-intercourse, short of this, must for a brief period at least, be adopted. The temple of Janus must be kept open yet a little while longer, and the supremacy of the sword maintained until a peace is conquered, otherwise than by the dangerous experiments of foreign mediation or domestic diplomacy. The ravages of war may have to afflict the country for a longer or a shorter period, and a holocaust of victims be offered up upon the altar of our national freedom. Towns may be burned, cities shelled, and the distinguished dead fall like countless leaves before the avenging breath of the whirlwind—all of these, and still worse afflictions may beset us, but the disenthralment of the South from the vulgar sway of Yankee fanaticism, in every form and phase, must be accomplished at the risk even of universal annihilation.

TROUBLE IMPENDING IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 29.

An officer at Camp Boone has written to his sister in Louisville, telling her to leave the city, *as there will be trouble here in a few days*. The sister accordingly leaves immediately. We know that others, citizens of Louisville, have written home that they are all coming here shortly. What arrangements have we for the reception of our invited guests?

The following is from a source entitled to credit:

Frankfort, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 28.

Gentlemen: I am no alarmist—far from it—but I feel it my imperative duty to my country, my family, myself and friends to sound the alarm of danger whenever I believe it is necessary and proper.

You may rest assured that there is to be a preconcerted move on the part of the State Guard upon the Capital and Arsenal of the State in a few days now. The Secessionists are sending throughout the State emissaries to effect this object. The attack may not be made until after the grand carousal in Owen County on the 5th of September next. But that it will be made, I have not the least doubt.

The plan is, to bring a large force of the State Guard here on some given night, which will be known to the K. G. C.'s, and a large body of Secessionists that will have assembled here and at points near this city, to coöperate with the Secessionists of the State Guard, attack and take the State Arsenal, together with the cannon, arms, ammunition, &c., tear up the railroads, and cut the telegraph wires, and then to intimidate the Legislature and force them to some act before assistance can be procured. This plan is deep-laid and well-known by the leaders in Tennessee and elsewhere, and they are to coöperate in the move in divers ways.

As I said before, I am no alarmist, but this matter needs to be attended to, and that promptly and efficiently.

THE TRAITOROUS NEW-YORK JOURNALS IN ST. LOUIS.

The following notice appears in the St. Louis journals:

Office of the Provost-Marshal,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1861.

The distribution, sale, exchange or giving away of any copy or copies of the New-York *News*, *Day Book*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Freeman's Journal*, or Brooklyn *Eagle*—newspapers lately presented by the United States Grand Jury of the Southern District of New-York as aiders and abettors of the enemy—also of the New-York *Journal of Commerce Jr.*—is prohibited in the City and County of St. Louis from this date. All railroad and express agents in the city are ordered to deliver into the possession of the Provost-Marshal all packages of the papers abovenamed that may hereafter come into their possession.

The delivery from the Post-office of any number of either of the above-named treasonable sheets is also prohibited.

J. McKINSTRY, Major U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says:

"Cotton picking has already commenced in the best and forwardest cotton belt of Georgia—the southwestern counties—and within three weeks or less the hands can commence gathering it in this section. By the 1st of September there is often first-rate picking. The planters of course will hurry forward this work, as usual, with all possible speed, and endeavor to save the crop in good order. The promise of an average yield, per acre, is very good, but less land having been planted the crop may be shorter than an average, though we think it will be larger in Georgia. The cotton is to be gathered and saved; but the question then is, what then to do with it? The general advice from all the ports, except Charleston, we believe, is to keep it at home, and we think this is the best advice that can be given, and that for many reasons.

The uncertainty as to the time when the blockade will be raised, so that cotton can go forward to its chief markets (foreign,) will prevent the sale of it in the interior home markets and at the ports, except what may be needed for consumption at our own factories. That amount is not large, though it will probably increase, and particularly if it should appear that we are not to have an opportunity to reach the foreign markets during the coming Winter and Spring. The old stock, however, now in warehouse and in the hands of manufacturers, will keep our manufactories going for some months to come. Then why send cotton to either the interior towns or the ports?

It is said that it should be ready to take its earliest chance for a market. But this is the advice of speculators and others interested in the carriage, storage, and sale of cotton—and not to benefit the producer. Suppose only 150,000 bales stored in Augusta, and the blockade raised next January; it would require eight millions of dollars to move it, and as the means at hand would be insufficient, of course the buyers would be the veriest bears, and the price go down, down, with such a supply urgently seeking market, and all to the planters' loss.

The farmer and planter can store his cotton at a much less cost than any one can store it for him; and in fact without paying out money at all for it, and it is certainly best for him to do so, when the time of sale is so uncertain and indefinite. And as to insurance, it comes out of the producer any way, and he can have it insured at home just as well as if it were in a warehouse in town, and perhaps at less cost. He may want advances on his crop, perhaps, but if he can get them at all, he can get them just as well while his cotton is in his gin-house and sheds. We know that in Lower Georgia and the West—not so much so in this region—advances are made on cotton even before it is planted."

THE OHIO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* publishes a table showing that Gov. Dennison has appointed for the three years' service twenty-three Colonels of Infantry Regiments—twelve of whom were Democrats: nine Republicans; one American, and one whose political affiliation is unknown. Of these twenty-three Colonels, eight were educated at West Point; five served in the Mexican War and in three months' service in Western Virginia; two in the Mexican War and not in Virginia; six three months in Western Virginia, while two, called from civil life, are without military experience, one of whom, however, has long been a field-officer in the State Militia. Of the eleven Colonels elected at Camp Dennison, one is a graduate of West Point, four saw service in Mexico, one had experience in the French army, one had experience in the militia service, and four were in all respects civilians. Of the six Colonels commissioned upon authority from the National War Department to raise regiments, one is a graduate of West Point, one had military experience in Germany, one had three months' experience in Eastern Virginia, and three were without military education or experience.

At the head of Ohio regiments are forty-two Colonels—of whom 18 belonged to the Democratic, and 18 to the Republican Party, and 3 to the American; the politics of three being unknown. There are among them 8 graduates of West Point, and 2 who were educated at West Point, (having spent one or more years there,) while 10 saw service in Mexico, 2 in Europe, and 6 in Virginia; in militia service 2 had experience, and only 9 are from civil ranks, without military education or experience.

THE QUESTION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Aug. 20.

Some time since, Marshal McDowell addressed a letter to the United States Attorney-General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The following was the reply:

Attorney-General's Office, July 23, 1861.

J. L. McDowell, United States Marshal, Kansas:

Sir: Your letter of 11th of July, received 19th, under the frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas,) asks advice upon the question whether or no you should give your official services in the execution of the *Fugitive Slave Law*.

It is the President's constitutional duty to "take care that *the laws* be faithfully executed." That means *all* the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And, of course, you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State *in the Union*. The insurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal *status* of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union.

A refusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute *any* law, which properly belongs to his office, is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD BATES.

PRISONERS OF STATE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 26.

On Saturday afternoon, about half past one o'clock, Mr. Marshal Millward arrested a man named Samuel Eaken, at a restaurant in the lower portion of the city, where he was taking his dinner. Eaken was at one time in the employ of George B. Sloat, the well-known sewing-machine maker, formerly of our city, but now of Richmond, Va. Mr. Eaken is known to be a very ingenious man, and an extensive patentee, but we are not at liberty to say for what he has been arrested. Eaken acknowledged that he lived in Palmer-street, between Richmond and Queen, and his house being searched, a large quantity of papers, about $1,000 in money found, a coil of telegraph-wire for field-purposes in blowing up forts, field-batteries, &c.; a pass over the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and charging the passage of himself and his freight to the Government of the Confederate States. Eaken is apparently about forty years of age, has a dark complexion, black hair, and black whiskers, and was very well dressed. Eaken came to this city on Saturday week. He is an accomplished gentleman—a chemist and telegrapher.

Last evening, Detectives Taggart and George H. Smith, acting under orders from District Attorney Coffey, arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad dépôt a young man named Wm. S. Johnston, a nephew of Lieut. Johnston, of the rebel Army, and a grandson of Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, of this city. He holds a commission in the rebel Army. He has been in the city for about three weeks, and was about to leave for Louisville, having purchased his tickets. On searching his trunk and person, a large number of papers were found, including a map of the seat of war in Virginia, and a large lot of letters directed to parties living in the South, but not bearing any Post-office address. Johnston is a young man of pleasing appearance, and was accompanied by two or three of his friends, citizens of Philadelphia. He was sent down to Moyamensing for safe keeping.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

A private letter from a young soldier in Company F, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was in the Bull Run battle, relates the following instance of the bravery of one of the New-York Fire Zouaves:

"I must tell you of the noble bravery of one of Ellsworth's Zouaves. He had been shot in the wrist, and the ball had severed an artery. It was after we had made the second charge upon the battery, and I had lost my gun, which had been knocked from my hands by a cannon-ball, and I was now in the rear of the company, when I saw the Zouave creeping toward me. '*Boy*,' said he, '*for God's sake hold me up a minute. I am gone under, but let me fire once more on them.*' I held him up, and, facing him round toward the enemy, steadied his arm while he fired six shots from his revolver at them. I then helped him down the hill toward the hospital a short distance, when he asked me to examine his side, as he felt a pain there. I opened his clothes, and found that a ball had passed through his body. I carried him a little further, when suddenly our whole body, artillery, infantry and all, were rushing upon us in full retreat, and crying out, 'All save themselves who can.' '*Go*,' said the Zouave, '*go, my boy; you are not hurt, and I am a dead man. They cannot hurt me any more. Go, for God's sake, go!*' And I had to leave him."

IMMENSE ENGINES OF WAR.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says:

"Immense engines of war are now being constructed at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, by order of the Government. The latest order is for a number of thirteen-inch mortars. A better idea of the size of these monster engines of death can be obtained when we state that they will weigh 17,000 pounds each, or eight and a half tons! The bore will be nearly three feet long, thirteen inches in diameter, and will throw a shell weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds.

A large number of the new rifled cannon, just adopted by the Government, are also under construction at these works. The gun is of a unique pattern, will be eleven feet in extreme length, and will carry a 12-pound ball. The bore will be four and a half inches in diameter, with nine grooves. The gun will have immense range and power, and will be very destructive when well served.

Fourteen 10-inch mortars, recently constructed at these works, were proved and forwarded to their destination. During the present week some twenty columbiads, 8 and 10-inch calibre, will be tested at the proving ground. The United States inspecting officer has been engaged for some time in inspecting heavy shells, which are now being turned out at the works by thousands.

All these things indicate that the Government is at work—earnestly at work.

THE AMERICAN LOAN IN CANADA.

It seems that the Canadians are investing considerably in United States bonds, so extensively as to cause the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* to state that the solvency of saving banks is likely to be compromised. The banks have been obliged to realize funds for withdrawal for such investment at much disadvantage.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 14th says the returns from the interior have come in so meagerly that it is even yet impossible to approximate the general result as to the Governorship in Alabama. The news now coming in, however, seems to indicate the election of Judge Shorter by a few thousand majority.

SUSPICIOUS.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Aug. 30, says:

"The British steamer *Eastern State*, which arrived here this morning from Halifax, brought eight hundred and three casks of spirits turpentine. This article is now selling in this market at $1 50 per gallon. The old price, before the Southern rebellion, was about 40 cents per gallon."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SOUTHERN GUN-BOATS.

We are glad to hear, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that steps are being taken by the Navy Department to construct suitable vessels of light draught for purposes of river and harbor defence. It is bearable to have our ports blockaded by vessels like the *Brooklyn*, *Wabash* and *Niagara*, because we have no means to prevent it; but to have such small craft as the *Yankee*, *Resolute*, and Philadelphia iceboat prowling through our rivers and hovering about our harbors is insupportable, as they might be easily taken or destroyed. We have some two or three hundred accomplished naval officers in the Confederate service; we have various points at the South where efficient vessels of small draught and size could be fitted out; and we have plenty of enterprising "tars" to man them. Such being the case, it is surprising that we have submitted so long to the nuisance of having our harbors visited and menaced by the enemy's small-fry shipping.

ABUNDANCE OF SALT.

From recent developments, there is likely to be plenty of salt within the limits of the Confederacy for all the uses of our people. Arkansas has salt springs, and, in the rear of Corpus Christi, in the Laguna Madre, some thousands of millions of bushels are deposited, being the process of natural evaporation, and equal in quality to Turk's Island salt. Any quantity can be delivered in Corpus Bay, at the rate of ten cents per bushel. From Corpus Bay there is inland navigation to within twenty miles of the Brazos River, so that no blockade of Lincoln could interrupt the supply from this source.—*Richmond Whig.*

A BRITISH WAR-STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

We take the following from the New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 22d:

"On Monday night, during the blow, when the blockading squadron had about as much as they could attend to taking care of themselves, the *Miramon* raised steam and gave them the slip.

She is now quietly anchored at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, and though flying the British flag at her peak, we can readily imagine that the Confederate States will manage to effect a change in that particular, and soon have a sufficient armament aboard to keep the lake clear of the *Massachusetts* and such like craft."

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RICHMOND.

The fortifications erected around the city are of the most complete and formidable character, and, in connection with the "masked batteries" and mines at various points, would render the march of a hostile Army hitherward an undertaking of great peril. One in a hundred might survive to depict the "wiping out" which these extensive works would certainly accomplish. A few bastions are yet unfinished, and upon these a force of several hundred men are now engaged.—*Richmond Whig.*

PAY OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Pay per month of officers and privates accepted into the Confederate States Army:

Colonel, $175; Lieutenant-Colonel, $170; Major, $150; Captain, $108; First Lieutenant, $90; Second Lieutenant, $80; first sergeants, $21; other sergeants, $17; corporals and artificers, $13; privates, $11.

They have also a yearly allowance for clothing, and one ration per day.

The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid for the same in money by the Confederate States Government when mustered into service. Each regiment has a quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and a commissary, with equal rank, a surgeon and assistant-surgeon.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Fort Morgan, Mobile harbor, is now in a condition, according to the *Advertiser*, for formidable resistance. Fort Gaines is also undergoing repairs, so as to be in a condition to defend itself, if attacked.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 19th, says that in a week from that date, no National fleet will be able to enter a harbor or inlet, or effect a landing of troops on the coast of Georgia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that tobacco still commands fine prices, but as the warehouses are already crowded, it reccommends the planters to "hold on to their crops."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the regiment referred to in Gen. Heintzelman's official report, which broke so many of the charges of the National troops, was the Fourth Alabama Regiment, Col. Jones commanding.

Col. John B. Grayson, formerly of the United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier General by President Davis, and is assigned to duty on the Florida coast.

At a meeting of the mechanics of Memphis, held on the 22d inst., a resolution was adopted discountenancing the importation of mechanics from St. Louis and Louisville as inimical to Southern interests.

Roger A. Pryor has appropriated the pay due him as a member of the Confederate Congress, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Army.

According to the Richmond *Examiner*, the State of Virginia has furnished the Confederate service 750 companies, uniformed and equipped according to the law.

A Mr. Myers has lately commenced the manufacture of Army buttons in Richmond, Va.

Among those who fell in the memorable battle of the 21st, near Manassas, was Rev. C. W. Howard, of Meriweather, Ga., a Methodist preacher.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 20,908 bbls. Flour, 814 bbls. Corn Meal, 97,345 bushels Wheat, 103,966 bushels Corn, 7,105 bushels Oats, 9,850 bushels Malt, 1,151 pkgs. Provisions and 656 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 858 bbls., including 622 bbls. Pots, and 257 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade in this City exhibits some symptoms of improvement. The demand is increasing gradually, as there are more buyers in market; but no very heavy purchases for the regular trade have been made, and there has been no general activity. Prices are more regular, and holders display more confidence. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, of that city: "Business begins to look quite encouraging. A lower rate of freight on the Railroads has hurried up buyers, and, although the amount going forward still falls short of last year, the aggregate shipments of the week have been no inconsiderable figure, amounting to 14,147 cases by water and railroad. We look for a fair trade with the West for some weeks yet, as buyers are purchasing with more confidence for that section. Quite a number of New-England buyers have also made their appearance this week, and there has been a very fair New-England business doing. Manufacturers are still actively employed on army work, and we do not look for any considerable increase in the production of other goods at present. For California there is a moderate inquiry. No further shipments to San Francisco from this port the past week. From New-York the clearances have been 25 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	2,096	6,369
Since Jan. 1	67,197	131,655
Total	69,293	138,024

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were, 4,500 bags Rio, at 14½c.@15c. ₱ ℔. Stock of Coffee in New-York, Aug. 31:

	1860.	1861.
Rio and Santos, bags	7,500	128,597
Maracaibo	3,781	1,243
Laguayra	—	228
Ceylon	8,300	251
Ceylon, mats	—	11,284
Java	1,350	3,443
Java, mats	13,659	9,080
Macassar	3,358	—
Bombay	—	600
Savanilla	1,462	—
Costa Rica	—	317
St. Domingo	1,890	4,575
Total pkgs	41,300	159,626

COTTON—Continues in brisk demand at decidedly higher and advancing prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 4,000 bales, including [illegible] Uplands, at 22c.@22½c., closing at 22c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Desirable shipping lots of State and Western Flour are in good request, and are a shade firmer. Medium and high grades are not in much demand, and prices of such are quoted somewhat irregular. Sales, 19,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 25c.@$4 35c.; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 50c.@$4 80c., mainly at $4 50c.@$4 60c., afloat and delivered.; rejected Extra State, at $4 10c.@$4 25c. Superfine Western at $4 25c.@$4 35c.; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 40c.@$4 50c.; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50c.@$5 00c.; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85c.@$4 90c.; round-hoop, extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 00
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 50	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales 700 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$6 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very quiet, at old rates. Rye Flour is in fair request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 [illegible] for [illegible] Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. Good to prime lots of Spring are very firm, being much wanted by shippers. Inferior and common lots are heavy and drooping. Winter Wheat attracts less attention. Sales 170,000 bushels, to arrive, including White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 17@$1 18; red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; damaged do. at $1 05@$1 08; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 06@$1 08; Milwaukie Club, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02; Chicago Spring, unsound to good, at 90c.@98c.; red State at $1 14; new White Kentucky at $1 26@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand at an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales 160,000 bushels at 46c@49c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 43c.@45c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 60c. for Northern, 52c.@55c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian at 28c.@29c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is inactive, at 37½c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@60c. for old, ₱ 100 ℔.

HOPS—continues quiet, yet steady. We quote new at 26c.@30c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been light; sales more extensive during the past week. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice the movements in the principal kinds thus: "Dry Hides—The market has exhibited rather more animation during this week, the demand being principally from speculators and out-of-town buyers; some movement has also been made for export to Europe, on account of importers. The trade, from whom at this season of the year we usually have an active demand, still manifest extreme indifference toward operating, and only an occasional small sale is made for home consumption. In view of the speculative and export inquiries, holders have strengthened their views, and very few parcels can be bought at quotations. Wet Salted Hides—Exclusive of a sale of 15,000 Butchers' Association to a leading house in the trade, the transactions in Domestic Slaughters have been meagre, under a very limited demand for shipment. The stock of this description being much reduced and the improved demand for Oak Slaughter Leather being likely to stimulate an inquiry from tanners, holders are more firm in their views, many refusing to sell at quotations. Sales, in addition to the Association Hides, are 1,700 City and Country Slaughters at 5¾c., and 400 California on private terms." Week's receipts, 8,630 Hides. Imports since 1st instant have been 25,184 Hides from foreign, and 12,903 from Coastwise ports. Total, 38,087 Hides and 103 Bales. Week's sales include: 4,000 Dry Montevideo, part on speculation, 21 ℔s., 17½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection 6,400 Dry Montevideo, on speculation, 21 ℔s., 17c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., 15c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 500 Dry Cordova, 23 ℔s., 15c., cash, usual selection; 500 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s., 11c., cash, as they run; 400 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 ℔s., on private terms; 1,100 Dry Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., 12½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 300 Dry Payta, 27 ℔s., on private terms; 900 Dry Rio Grande Kip, 12 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Dry Montevideo Kip, 12 ℔s., 15½c., 6 months; 15,000 Butchers Association Slaughter, 65 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 City and Country Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 5¾c., cash, for export; 400 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., private terms; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, sent to tan on owner's account; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, sent to Antwerp on owner's account: 40 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, 3¾c. cash; 30 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, private terms, for export. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 515,500 (same time last year 317,030—year before, 208,600) and 1,173 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo. The stock comprises: 137,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 31,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 31,800 Dry Orinoco; 62,800 Dry California; 4,100 Dry Truxillo and Honduras; 15,800 Dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 15,000 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo; 9,200 Dry and Dry Salted Chili; 7,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 15,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 9,300 Dry Barcelona; 6,600 Dry West Indies, &c.; 10,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 21,000 Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 42,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 19,300 Dry Sierra Leone; 2,700 Wet Buenos Ayres; 16,400 Wet California; 3,000 Wet Western and Southern; 5,400 Wet Rio Grande Cow; 600 Wet Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 7,500 Penang Cow and Buffalo; 1,173 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the local inquiry is somewhat more animated than hitherto, and prices are rather better supported; we also note continued moderate demand for shipment to Europe. Oak Sole meets with good sale at firm rates; for prime the demand is fully equal to the supply. Upper in Rough—Oak tanned quick. Hemlock tanned in better request than hitherto; prices, however, are unimproved." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, Good Heavy, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 16½c.@17½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 15½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@22c; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c.; on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common and 75c. for Lump, per bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@45c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.@30c.; and a small lot of Cuban Muscovado at 24c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are inactive and somewhat nominal. A moderate inquiry prevails for Resin, chiefly Common, at $4 50@$4 62½ per 310 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, mainly for Government use, at, however, slightly reduced prices. Sales, 2,600 bbls. at $14 87½@$15 for Mess, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is more sought after at steady prices; sales 500 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 270 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales were made of only small lots, at $6 25@$7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS.—Sales, to-day, 1,170 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 ℔s, at 8c.@8¼c. per ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, yet very firm to-day.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yagua.	Yara.
Stock Aug. 1, 1861, bales	1,927	101	60	212
Received since	720	—	—	724
Total	2,647	101	60	936
Sales to Aug. 31, 1861	1,030	101	60	166
Stock Sept. 1, 1861	1,617	000	00	770

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate today, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔. For Cork, an American bark, with Corn for orders, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Flour, (2,000 bbls.,) at 80c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, (30,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 23c.@23½c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 320 tons, and a schooner, 297 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber $20 and Measurement Goods 20c.; a brig, 225 tons, from Elizabethport to St. Thomas, Coal, $5; a British brig, 168 American tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 130 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,200; a British brig, 120 tons, to a windward island, 80c., and back, from Turks Island, Salt, 8c.; a British schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Martinique, 85c.; a British brig, 1,500 bbls., to Porto Cabello and back, $1,700; a British schooner, 80 tons, to Grenada, 90c.; a schooner, 131 tons, from Wilmington, Del., to St. Croix, Corn Meal, 95c. ₱ bbl.; a British schooner, 100 tons, to Matamoras and back, $1,800; a bark, 257 tons, to Havana and back, $2,000; a brig, 175 tons, to Pernambuco, with privilege of Rio Janeiro; one, 191 tons, to south side Cuba and back, and one, 236 tons, from a Salt island to New-York, on terms not transpired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers will receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There appears to have been no further demonstrations against our lines on the other side of the Potomac by the rebels, yesterday, and nothing was seen of their pickets in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads. They contented themselves with raising a large secession flag on Munson's Hill, which could be seen plainly with a glass from the top of the ship-house at the Washington Navy-yard. They have a considerable cavalry force in the neighborhood, which could also be seen going through their evolutions.

Gen. FREMONT yesterday issued a Proclamation declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri; the disorganized condition of the State Government rendering it both proper and necessary that he should assume the administrative powers of the State. The lines of the Army of Occupation are declared for the present to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River, and all persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within those lines shall be tried by Court-martial, and if found guilty of disloyalty to the Government, shall be shot. Thus far in the regular course;—Gen. FREMONT goes still further, and, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, declares that the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, shall be confiscated to the public use, *and their slaves, if any they have, shall be declared free men.* This proclamation includes in its provisions all persons proven to have destroyed railroad-tracks, bridges, etc., and all persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, or in any way giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. It also promises immunity to all who will immediately return to their allegiance to the Government. The object of the proclamation, Gen. FREMONT announces, is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and not to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law can be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner. He closes with an appeal to the public to sustain him in his efforts to vindicate the proper authority.

Following the declaration of martial law in Missouri by Gen. FREMONT, Provost-Marshal MCKINSTRY has issued an order forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of St. Louis without a special permit from his office; and railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a proper pass. Communication with the enemy is thus rendered somewhat difficult.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a dispatch which states that a body of Secessionists 4,500 strong, attacked 430 Home Guards and National troops, in the intrenchments at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday, and were repulsed with a loss of 60 killed. This news, however, needs confirmation.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. ROSECRANS which set at rest all doubts as to his safety. He expresses his confidence in being able to hold his position against any force which the rebel leaders are likely to send against him.

No direct news from the expedition which left Fortress Monroe a few days ago, under command of Gen. BUTLER, has yet been received; but indications render it probable that it was bound for the North Carolina coast, and especially Hatteras Inlet, to break up the nest of pirates there congregated, and who have been in the habit of running out whenever an opportunity offered, and pouncing upon any unsuspecting "Yankee" craft which might be passing. Information from Fortress Monroe, dated Friday, notes the arrival there of the gun-boat *Iroquois*, from the blockade off Savannah. She announces that cannonading was heard when she passed Hatteras Inlet, and the probability is that the expedition was then engaged. There is no other news of particular moment from Fortress Monroe. Our Washington dispatch, it will be perceived, confirms the truth of our impression regarding the object of the expedition. Government has received information that the forces were landed at Cape Hatteras, and captured and destroyed the rebel batteries there. Some of the particulars have come to hand through our Louisville dispatch.

The body of Gen. NATHANIEL LYON arrived in this City yesterday, and was taken to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where it now lies in state. To-morrow the public will be admitted from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. At 3½ o'clock the body will be taken, escorted by the Seventh Regiment, to the New-Haven dépôt, when it will be taken in charge by Gov. BUCKINGHAM.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. R. DE TROBRIAND, consisting of 550 men, took leave of their encampment at New-Dorp yesterday forenoon, and embarked shortly after 3 P. M., direct for Amboy. They go to Washington, where their ranks will be recruited from this City.

Another gentleman has taken up his residence in Fort Lafayette—Lieut. W. H. WARD, formerly of the frigate *Macedonian*, who, several weeks ago, resigned his position. On his arrival at this port on Friday, on board the store-ship *Relief*, he was taken into custody by order of the War Department.

The demand for Cotton was very brisk on Saturday, and prices again advanced materially. Sales 4,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 20c.@20¼c., chiefly at 20c. ℔ lb. Flour was in lively request, and shipping brands were dearer by 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Desirable lots of Spring Wheat were actively sought after, and were firm; while inferior and common parcels were depressed and declining. An extensive business was reported in Corn, which was 1c. ℔ bushel higher. Pork was more freely purchased, chiefly for Government use, but at slightly reduced rates. Lard was in fair demand. Beef was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars were salable and buoyant. Naval Stores were inactive, as were also Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Molasses and Whalebone. Whisky was rather sparingly dealt in. The freight engagements were moderate. There were 500 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Position Six Weeks after the Great Defeat.

Six weeks ago to-day our Grand Army defending the Capital, sustained a great defeat—a rout, which was in the highest degree discreditable to its leadership, and to the discipline, rather than to the personal courage of the soldiers. In our flight we left prisoners, cannon, arms and military stores—all the trophies of a victory—in the hands of the enemy. It was the first great battle of the campaign, and the result would naturally be taken as evidence of the relative degree of military skill and prowess of the combatants. Nothing, apparently, was left to the North to disprove this evidence, but another battle and a victory so signal that it could have resulted only from a decided superiority in everything that can contribute to success. No such battle has been fought, yet we have so far recovered our ground about Washington that we may select our own time for renewing the fight, with a conviction that we are every day growing stronger and stronger, while it is manifest that the enemy must speedily win another victory or suffer the worst consequences of a disastrous defeat. The only effect upon ourselves of our disaster, was to call out such portion of our reserve power as will, to every reasonable mind, give us an immense preponderance and assure us the victory in the next contest. Previous to the Bull Run affair we had hardly touched our resources, in means and men. It was a fight upon which we had blundered, and in which no considerable portion of our strength was engaged. It disclosed enough to show why we lost when we might have won the victory. Our people have already repaired its effects by the preparations which they have been quietly, but vigorously, making to renew the contest, and which have placed us in the position we should have been in, before venturing to assail the rebel position. We have put another General at the head of our Army, whose previous successes in the war pointed him out as fitted to command. Public confidence was restored as to the ultimate success of our arms. He is earnestly and successfully occupied in correcting the errors and mistakes that led to our defeat. The whole Army had to be re-created. For this purpose we have put 100,000 new troops into the field, and added vastly to their efficiency by a better supplied Commissariat, a better subdivision of them into infantry, cavalry and artillery, and by their more complete appointment and equipment. Upon every strategical point we are accumulating vast, and what must soon be, overwhelming forces. The people, before the mortification and chagrin of a great defeat had been relieved by a single important success, have placed in the hands of Government abundant means for the vigorous prosecution of the war. With all such evidence of the extent of our resources, of our steadiness under defeat, and of our confidence in the permanency of our Government, we can well afford to select our own time for the commencement of offensive operations in Eastern Virginia, as every day only adds to our preparations for, and confidence of, victory.

The condition of the rebels is exactly the reverse to our own. Every day that strengthens us weakens them. An early success was of the greatest importance, because they were really stronger in means and munitions of war, at the outbreak, than they could expect to be at any subsequent period. They consequently rushed into the field in vast numbers, to take advantage of our dilatoriness and lack of preparation. They are now living upon a hoarded capital stolen, in fact, from the United States, and which, when exhausted, they cannot well replace. Their soldiers are already without shoes, clothing, or tents fitted for a Winter campaign, while every battle reduces the supplies of powder and ball. They have so long depended upon the North for all these, that they have neither the skill or materials for their fabrication. Every day adds to the price of their food. On an average, it now is twice as high at the South as at the North. By the blockade, we have, for the present at least, rendered utterly unavailing the great staple upon which, heretofore, Southern society has rested. If they have, as estimated, 300,000 men in the field, it is at the expense of $300,000 each day, if it composes a force deserving the name of an army.

But it is doubtful whether one-tenth of this sum, in cash, can be raised in the whole South. Destitute of legitimate means, the rebel Army must be supported either by voluntary contributions, or by forage and plunder, which is the favorite mode hitherto pursued of supplying its wants. But war carried on in such a manner soon exhausts itself. It continually seeks new territories for subsistence. Hence the eagerness of the rebel army in Virginia to cross over into Maryland, yet untouched by the ravages of war. It must soon move either Northward or Southward. Virginia cannot long sustain such an immense body of men upon her soil. If she could, it must soon be reduced by detachments that will be sent home to defend the Southern seaports from attack. But before this necessity arises, a victory must be won, or all the results of a defeat sustained. Hence the demonstrations which the rebels are constantly making. They can hardly be worse off with a defeat with a battle, or a defeat without one. It will not be long before they will cease to be in position to risk one with the immense force we are now putting into the field. Could subsistence be had in Virginia, a forward demonstration is no less a matter of necessity, to justify the universal promise and expectation held out to the Southern soldiers and people, of the easy capture of Washington and other cities, and the termination of the war by the subjugation of the North. To rest quietly in the intrenchments at Manassas Junction, after a great victory, which in popular estimation should have led them in triumph to Washington and Baltimore, and, perhaps, Philadelphia, would be a confession of weakness which could not be admitted without a demoralization greater than that resulting from an actual defeat.

We consequently expect to see an early and decided movement of the rebel Army about Washington. It is a necessity to the maintenance of the rebel cause. We are now so well prepared, then, that we should not discourage the movement. A similar necessity exists elsewhere, for which we fear we are not yet adequately prepared. If not, not an instant of time should be lost. We have means and men in abundance, and in the eagerness to defend Washington, other points, of nearly equal importance, should not be overlooked. Only let Government avail itself of the strength it can readily command, and we can await at all points our own turn for attack, with the consciousness that every day only renders our success the more certain.

The Proclamation of Gen. Fremont.

We give elsewhere the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, declaring martial law in Missouri, announcing his purpose to enforce the laws of the land rigidly against rebels, not only in the forfeiture of their property, but of their lives, if guilty of taking up arms against the Government.

This is by far the most important paper that the rebellion has called forth. It is the first pronounced purpose of the Army to punish treason according to law. But the exceeding pertinency and power of the proclamation consists in its specific avowals in regard to the execution of the Confiscation act. The property, it declares, real and personal, of every man in Missouri, taking up arms against the United States, shall be confiscated for the public use. The "*slaves,*" *if any, of such armed rebels,* "*shall become free.*"

The construction put on the Confiscation act by Gen. FREMONT may, at first sight, appear somewhat forced; but an examination of the provisions and intent of the law, in the light of common sense, may, perhaps, justify his interpretation. The Confiscation act declares that the slaves of masters who shall be employed in hostility to the Government shall be confiscated. From this reading some have supposed (rebels and their sympathizers chiefly) that unless a slave be engaged in bearing arms, in throwing up breastworks for the rebels, or working otherwise in the direct service of rebel armies, they cannot be confiscated. But this is a technicality, and at war with the spirit and intent of the law. The object of the law is to punish the rebel master for his treason. What does it matter whether a slave bears a gun himself in the rebel Army, or stays at home and supports his master's family, in order that his master may be free to bear arms against the Government? In either case it may be said the negro furnishes a recruit to the rebel Army, and is therefore employed in hostility to the Government. In either case the master is equally guilty of treason, and equally deserves the severest punishment of the law, in the loss not only of his property but of his life. Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation is, therefore, in exact conformity with the spirit of the law to punish treason, if not with its letter, and as such it can hardly be regarded as an unjustifiable stretch of his authority.

But why, some doubters may ask, does Gen. FREMONT venture to declare that the slaves of rebel masters shall become "free men," when the law only says that they shall be "confiscated?" The reply to this is, that if the right of the "master" in the slave has ceased by reason of his treason, the ownership of the slave has perished, for Slavery only exists by conventional or statute law, and when that guarantee perishes, the slave must necessarily become free, unless the power that has annulled the statute law has prepared some other rest for the right in a man. But this our Government has not done. It has declared that, in a certain contingency, the statutory right of a master to his slave shall cease; and as it provides no other owner for him, and by the law of nature and by the common law every man is free, the slave simply rises to his original rights. The Government has practically recognized this construction of the law by treating every fugitive slave from a rebel master as a free man, exercising no restraint on the personal liberty of the fugitive, but paying him, in certain cases, for his labor in its service.

These are the views that occur to us at the moment. Further considerations may modify them. But this thing is certain: the Southern rebels, with their usual fatuity, will give to FREMONT'S proclamation all the force and effect of a declaration of general emancipation. They proclaimed, in 1856, when FREMONT was a candidate for the Presidency, that he meant to free the slaves, and the slaves, hearing this declaration from their masters in the South, believed it, and a general rising of them was deemed imminent in Tennessee and other Southern points. Now, when they shall proclaim, as they will, that FREMONT is actually setting free the slaves, how can they avoid an explosion of a terrific character?

Arms for Troops of the Line.

If regulars fire twelve hundred bullets to kill one enemy, the muskets of volunteers can only be formidable because they are the handles of bayonets, except at close quarters; that is to say, out of hand to hand reach and far within rifle range—an intermediate distance wherein the greenest hand ought to hit half the time at least, and would do great execution if he could always have a charge in his piece. We have before referred to the fact that the grand defect of the muzzle-loading arm is, that it cannot be loaded rapidly enough. Men are repeatedly caught with their fire drawn in a position where they could mow down the enemy with the most unskillful aim; and in most of these cases they could load the best breech-loading arms on the run, or during the shortest halt. But putting a cartridge in at the muzzle, getting the ramrod in proper position, ramming the charge home down a foul barrel, replacing the ramrod and taking aim, besides the other necessary manipulations, is a process which requires time and room; and in the midst of a skirmish a volunteer is likely to have to trust to his bayonet or his heels after his first fire is drawn. The best breech-loading rifles, however, may be instantly opened at the breech by the hand that holds them, and charged, capped and shut by the other hand, without changing the position of the piece, on the run, or in the most confined quarters, or in some of the manœuvres of a hand to hand skirmish; and shots at this range are pretty sure to be worth a hundred times as much as those of the rank and file at rifle range. Nor does rapid *loading*, as is often urged, in the slightest degree facilitate careless *firing*, for the operation of aiming and pulling the trigger is quite irrespective of the manner of putting the cartridge in. The only objection of any importance against breech-loading muskets is that each bullet has to pass through the barrel after the latter has been fouled by the preceding charge, and that the accuracy of the shot is thus impaired. We do not know that this objection holds in every case, and are sure that it will be remedied when it has proved a very serious evil; but we cannot see how it will impair the effectiveness of short range or hand-to-hand firing, even if it were so great as to quite prevent all execution at the long range which expert riflemen would select. It appears that the fouling of some of the muzzle-loaders was so great at Bull Run, that charges were with great difficulty rammed home after *seven* or *eight* rounds! If this is a type of musket practice, we might as well arm our regiments with spears or lances, or some cheaper kind of bayonet handle. No possible inaccuracy of range in a breech-loader could match such a defect in the muzzle-loader. The ramming home is done by the explosion itself; no more time is expended in loading a foul barrel than a clean one, and time, *time*, is the great question in loading. The arm of the professional rifleman, of course, has a very different office to perform. It is never to be used as a bayonet handle, but is simply and exclusively a hunting rifle; if the linen patch, rammed in under the bullet from the muzzle, cleans the barrel, and prevents all inaccuracy and windage, then the time required to load is of small importance, for sharp-shooting is the most leisurely of employments. Eight per cent. of the shots ought to tell at the longest distance at which a man can be distinctly seen, and none are expected to tell without they are deliberately aimed from a clean, heavy, and extremely well-made piece. It is the cautious, stealthy and quiet work of the hunter. But in the hands of the regular infantry, aiming must be done rapidly at the best; the soldier is trembling with the fatigue of the chase, or the excitement of close combat; his musket is alternately a gun, a club, a battering-ram and a lance; hence it cannot be heavy, so as to avoid recoil, nor long, so as to give the most accurate range, nor deliberately aimed, if it had every element of perfection as a gun. The best state it can be in is *loaded*, for it is then ready at the right instant for its best execution. And the only chance it has of being loaded, in nine out of ten cases, when a shot is most required, is to be breech-loading. Accuracy is of small importance compared with the time required to make a gun of it, instead of a spear, or a club.

The comparative uselessness of the musket, as such, in the hands of the regular infantry, has already changed the conduct of battles. They are more and more battles of artillery and the bayonet. Sharp-shooting, or, rather, *hunting*, is a new and most important element; but rapid loading—if possible, instant loading—has, after all, the best chances for terrible execution; and the perfection of the breech-loading arm is likely, at some day, to eclipse even flying-artillery, as a means of destruction. We do hope this subject will be investigated by the Department. The grand effort, on all hands, is to produce greater and greater accuracy and length of range in the *gun*, just as if an absolutely perfect gun would do any better average work than the old Springfield arm in the hands of a raw recruit who couldn't hit a barn-door at rifle-range with either. The only way to make these refinements of bore and projectile practical, is to educate *men* to appreciate and take advantage of each additional improvement. But for the rank and file, the improvement most sought in arms is in the wrong direction. It is not accuracy of long range that is wanted. Any shot-gun is accurate enough for most of the service in which the line can do any effective shooting at all. It is economy of *time in loading* that will make the rifle vastly more useful as a *gun*, than it has ever been in the hands of French Zouaves as a fencing arm; and this grand improvement can only be hopefully sought for among the inventors and experimenters in breech-loaders.

Confiscation in Virginia.

The insurgents are not inclined to spare any of the energies which the usages of war place in their hands. It is stated that persons at the North who hold property in Virginia are required, by formal notification, to come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, under penalty of a general confiscation. This fact, in connection with the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, lends a new character to the contest. It has made it a war of confiscations. Henceforward, the inhabitant of the rebel States who cares to save to himself his lands and negroes, must make haste to swear fealty to the rebel Government; and if he do so, he at once exposes himself to all the consequences which Gen. FREMONT thunders at him from the Western war-cloud. For it must, of course, be understood that what on the one hand is threatened in Missouri, and on the other in Virginia, will not be confined in its application to those two States, but will be the law under which the contest must be fought out everywhere.

The real import of this policy, so far as it affects the property in Virginia of Union men, whether residents or absentees, can hardly be exaggerated. For the last twenty years the people of the Commonwealth have sought at the North those reinforcements of men, money and enterprise which themselves were unable to furnish. Northern men and capital built railroads for them; opened their mines; felled and sawed their forests; purchased and restored to productive cultivation their exhausted tobacco lands; swept away the pine swamps along the James River, and planted market gardens from which New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were fed; planned and settled new towns, where something like the hum of busy Yankee industry was heard. It would be impossible to calculate the value of property in Virginia now in the possession of Northern owners, and which this policy of confiscation must transfer to traitors. What with farming lands in Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William Counties; pine forests and truck farms along the James; iron and coal mines, vast tracts of woodland, saw-mills, oil-springs, sheep-walks, and other similar objects of investment in Western Virginia, all owned at the North, fifty millions of property are doubtless stolen by this unjustifiable measure. And when to this is added the wealth of Northwestern Virginia, now claiming rank as the State of Kanawha, with the important town of Wheeling as its mart and capital, where business had collected very great wealth, the enormous proportions and consequences of this step, should the rebellion triumph, can hardly be appreciated.

How the bonds of the Commonwealth, held by Northern owners, are to be treated, we have no information. Judging, however, from the spirit and object of the decree of alternative confiscation, they will fare no better than Virginia lands. They will simply be repudiated and canceled. But inasmuch as those securities are utterly valueless, whether in loyal or rebel hands, the fact is of little importance. So perfect and prostrate is her exhaustion, that it will be a century before Virginia can so far recover from the effects of the war she has invited to her soil, to meet even the current expenses of the State Government.

THE ADVANCE IN MISSOURI.—Gen. FREMONT seems determined not to allow treason, like a paralysis, to creep over the body of Missouri. He is resolved to have action, and that of the most decided character. In this, the country will applaud him. We are certainly quite as ready to meet the issues of the rebellion as are the rebels themselves. Let them be met promptly.

In addition to the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, published and treated of elsewhere, we can announce that on Tuesday last the forward movement of Gen. PRENTISS commenced at Ironton, and that under this energetic officer a force is moving southward against HARDEE and JEFF. THOMPSON. The whole rebel force in Southeastern Missouri it is intended to drive back upon Gen. PILLOW, at New-Madrid, when it may be, that by the coöperation of the gun-boats on the Mississippi and the forces at Cairo and Bird's Point, the entire rebel Army can be cut off from retreat or reinforcements, and compelled to surrender.

It seems to have been quite lost sight of by the country, that Gen. PRENTISS was some time ago transferred from Cairo to active field work in Missouri. He has been in command for a month nearly at Ironton—the Southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri—where he has been actively organizing an army, to resist the approach of HARDEE and PILLOW. He is now ready for work, and has started to meet the enemy. We do not know, and would not state if we did, what force he has with him; but undoubtedly it is equal to the enterprise in hand. It is supported by cavalry and some of the best artillery in the country. The first fruits of this movement by Gen. PRENTISS are apparent in the Western dispatches of yesterday, which state that the rebels have withdrawn from Commerce and Benton to Bloomfield, further in the interior and further South. If this be true, there are no rebel bands within thirty miles of the Mississippi above Cairo.

THE DOOM OF DISLOYALTY.—The last day of August must stand forever accursed in the calendar of treasonable journalism. Then, it will be remembered, the venerable *Journal of Commerce* passed from control of a manager who, doubtless with the most conscientious intentions, so grossly misdirected its influence, into that of younger and more enlightened men, who kept it within the bounds of respectful loyalty to Government, law and order. The *Daily News* on that day passed back from the possession of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, "sole editor and proprietor," to the hands of his elder brother, the Mayor, who, having ejected the pestilent editorial staff of the paper, has converted it into a sound expositor of law and loyalty. There is no doubt about the *News* deriving from its perverse and mischievous course, the support of large numbers of perverse and mischievous people, to whom the announcement of the change will be a matter of disagreeable surprise. The surprise will perhaps take the form of disgust if their subscriptions have been paid in advance. As to the *Day Book*, an evening sheet, of the existence of which, as in the case of a very ancient and discreditable personage, one has no other evidence than an occasional rumor of its ill-doing, that also met its fate on the last day of August; not as in the instance of the others—merely changing ownership, but suspending publication, if not permanently, at least so long as public safety requires its silence. There is little else to be done. The Brooklyn *Eagle* had previously repented, and is now doing its duty. The only malefactors yet extant are the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Courier des Etats-Unis*. Their obsequies may be set down for a very early day.

DISSOLUTION DOWN SOUTH.—The Confederate Congress, that was to have adjourned last Monday, held on till Wednesday, as we learn by the Richmond papers. President DAVIS was sick of the chills, and Vice-President STEPHENS was sick at Manassas. It is a bad sign to find the heads of the Confederate Government in such a failing condition. TOOMBS escaped the increasing cares of state by resigning. DAVIS and STEPHENS cannot so easily release themselves from office, and the probability is that death will do it for them.

GONE TO HIS PLACE.—According to the Charleston *Courier*, GEORGE N. SANDERS has arrived in Richmond, "manifesting an acute scent for the spoils." Surely, no one is better entitled to them. Having preceded his flight from the North with theft of public money, GEORGE has indisputable qualifications to office at Richmond, where, otherwise, as a former friend and supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS, his welcome might be less than cordial.

Secret Associations Among the Negroes—A Rejoinder to Illiberal English Criticism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reliable information has reached me that secret associations, not very recent in origin, have been formed among the colored population of the South, which have in view an effort, at the right time, to cast off the yoke of Slavery. This information is derived indirectly from the Southern blacks themselves. No indication of this fact has hitherto been publicly given, so far as I am aware. It seems desirable that the authorities at Washington should be advised of it, in order that they may not be surprised by the earthquake shock, but may be prepared, by judicious control, to prevent lawless outrage, and protect the lives especially of loyal men.

Touching the comments of the London *Times* on the volunteers, would it not be well to remind the sage editors that England lately prepared to defend herself, if need should arise, by volunteer force, and to remind them that experience, and drill, and skilled command, transform volunteers into effective soldiery, and that British troops have been repeatedly defeated by the American militia, and by them England's self-confident armies have been driven back? An instance occurs to mind: At Sackett's Harbor, when militia who had broken were rallied, and brought [illegible] the British force fled to regain their [illegible] the field and its honors to our troops. The cry of reinforcements, or a belief that fugitives were designing to cut off their retreat, generated a panic, and the red-coats fled. A reference to this and other instances—to Oriskany, Princeton, Trenton, Saratoga, &c.—may serve to remind English critics that British troops, even if "regular," are sometimes worsted by volunteers and militia, and have been known to stampede, panic-struck. A question may arise whether, when raw troops (*wearied* at the first) are broken and dismayed by attacks from fresh bodies of reinforcements, after a *successful* conflict for over seven hours in the heat—a question may arise whether the retreat of a portion of such troops, faint and hungry, and indifferently officered, is very disgraceful, especially when more than twice their number opposed.

X. Y.

Gen. Mosquera.

Gen. THOMAS C. DE MOSQUERA, now Provisional President of the United States of New-Granada, is a man so long distinguished in military and political stations, by family connections, versatility of taste and talents, and active patriotic services in the field, in council and in private life, that his present position demands more than a passing notice.

The MOSQUERA family are descended from two of the "Conquistadores," or Spanish conquerors of South America, and hold several large estates, each embracing a number of square leagues, inherited from the earliest days of the conquest. Some of these lie on the slopes of the Middle and Western Cordilleras of the Andes, or in the valleys, and extend through tropical and temperate climates, and are rich in the numerous plants appropriate to each, with mines of gold and other treasures beneath the surface. Don JOSE MARIA MOSQUERA, the father of the General, born in 1752, had several sons—JOAQUIN, the last President of Colombia, distinguished for his purity of character, intelligence and patriotism; two twins, MANUEL MARIA and MARIA MANUEL, one Minister to Europe, and the other for a time Archbishop; and THOMAS, now President for the second time.

When Gen. MOSQUERA presented his "Memoir on New-Granada" at one of the first meetings of the American Geographical Society in this City, in 1853, he modestly apologized for its imperfections, because his education had been interrupted at the age of 14, by the war of independence, and never resumed. The reading of his "Memoir," however, which occupied three evenings, received the highest eulogiums, especially in Europe, and embraces a large amount of original information. He afterward commenced a work on the life of Gen. BOLIVAR, from materials which he had been careful to collect during his campaigns under him, and he published the first part in a large pamphlet, in both Spanish and English, and had the second part completed and translated when interrupted. All these publications were printed at his own expense, the translations being made by the American friend who had persuaded him to write them, after overcoming his self-distrust as a writer.

Gen. MOSQUERA was raised from the ranks, (which he entered at 14,) by BOLIVAR, to his military family, and after the establishment of independence, filled various offices. He was President of New-Granada about fifteen years ago, has traveled in Europe as well as in the United States, and resided in New-York several years, a part of the time as head of the commercial house of MOSQUERA & Co. Gen. HERRAN, for several years Minister for New-Granada, is his son-in-law, was his partner in business, and his predecessor in his former Presidency. The wife of Gen. MOSQUERA, the mother-in-law of Gen. HERRAN, is a blood relative of some of the highest families of Spain. It is worthy of being known, as characteristic of the father of the MOSQUERAS, that, on the establishment of the republic in his country, he burned the family records, which proved his descent from Spanish nobility, in order that such distinctions might be forgotten.

Gen. MOSQUERA has long been a great admirer of the institutions, manners and customs of the United States, and labored in various ways to promote intimate and brotherly relations between the two nations. Under his administration, applications for a charter to construct a railroad across the Isthmus were simultaneously made by a French, an English and an American company, and he warmly advocated the last, because he most desired North American influence, and the enterprise was subsequently intrusted to the Panama Railroad Company. The principle of religious liberty, after a long struggle, was introduced into the Constitution of New-Granada; and in order to secure it as far as possible against the possibility of repeal, by the Retrograde or "Conservative" Party, Gen. MOSQUERA procured the engrafting of it upon the treaties with the United States and England. He speaks of these two measures as some of the most gratifying of his life. He has had in view, many years, a favorite project, viz., to plant North American colonies in some of the most luxuriant and healthful regions in Western New-Granada, to develop their immense and invaluable resources, and to open commerce with our own and other countries, and chiefly to secure to his countrymen the moral, intellectual and social benefits which he anticipates. So long ago as 1854, he had seven large estates under his control, including two or three of his own, to offer as locations for colonies, with practical plans formed for commencing them; and he was on his way to Bogota to obtain an extension of a charter for a road across the Western Andes to the Pacific, when the rebellion of Gen. MELO involved the country in a war, which engrossed him for many months. The minute history of that contest, which he published at the order of Congress, in 1855, is one of the standing proofs of his literary, as well as military ability.

About two years ago, while he was Governor of the State of Cauca, (the chief city of which, Popayan, is the home of the MOSQUERAS,) and resuming his colonization projects, President OSPINA commenced the war which has just been closed, by invading his territory without reasonable cause or authority, under the secret direction, as is commonly believed, of the Jesuits. After Gen. MOSQUERA'S first successes against OSPINA'S troops, he wrote to a friend in New-York:

> "OSPINA has commenced a war upon us. I have conquered, and if his party will not do us justice, I will establish a Republic, in which there shall be no Jesuits, no army of Romish priests or monks, and no enemies to prevent progress."

The following passage, translated from the introduction to his history of the war of 1854–5, will afford some idea of his style as of his views and feelings.

> "When I thought of returning to the country, the only object which induced me, was to serve it by fomenting the public wealth, and constructing roads and canals, and vehicles, to introduce a productive immigration, and by its means to confirm the empire of the Constitution. Such was the picture which was painted before my eyes. After a life of more than half a century, and forty-one years consecrated to the public service, on arriving and knocking at the gates of my native land, that they might be opened to me and my grand-children, I did not expect to find a Government without energy—an Administration heterogeneous, and without a programme—a chaos, instead of a Republic.
>
> On reaching the Isthmus of Panama, all my illusions still delighted me. There I heard the steam that hurried along the locomotive over the railroad, which was commenced under my Administration. The concourse of civilized men, from different countries of the world, had embellished the virgin forests which separated the two oceans. The mother-tongue was heard by the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, and the German language, with that of the Gauls and the Italians, was heard in the inns and streets.
>
> But not many leagues separated me from a province, in other times beautiful, to which I was going; and there, on entering the monumental walls of Cartagena, I found the stupor and tears of a threat-

[illegible] that I saw not [illegible] in 1815, but [illegible] Carthage, from which [illegible] shores of [illegible] than the emporium [illegible] first days of the Republic. Un[illegible] impressions I began to be a wit[illegible] without glory, is a fra[illegible] which I am now to write. If [illegible] shall not be impartial, it will be [illegible] of judgment, not from evil intention." [illegible] &c.)

[illegible] 18th of July last, Gen. MOSQUERA gained [illegible] at Bogota over the forces of CALVO, (who [illegible] the Presidency after the close of [illegible] term,) and entered that capital for the [illegible] time as a champion of constitutional liberty. [illegible] following sentences we translate from [illegible], in which he recounts the chief [illegible] the war, and proposes a restitution of [illegible] Republic of Colombia by the accession of [illegible], Venezuela and Ecuador:

"[illegible] of Bogota! You are the witnesses of [illegible] triumph of liberty. Four thousand five [illegible] of her defenders, on entering the Plaza Boli[illegible] you with enthusiasm, respecting your [illegible] property, and contradicting our calumniators by their actions. Hereafter none of the pris[illegible] suffer death. I offer a complete amnesty [illegible], if they submit to the will of the people. [illegible] and the contracts with creditors [illegible] abroad, shall be religiously fulfilled. [illegible] accomplished the mission intrusted to me by [illegible] States of New-Granada, you will find me [illegible] with material labors, retired from public [illegible], as a simple citizen, the mandates [illegible]; and in that manner concluding a pub[illegible] years, to merit the esteem of my country[illegible] ambition which ought to be felt by the [illegible] learned to fight for liberty under the com[illegible] of the great BOLIVAR.

TOMAS C. DE MOSQUERA.

[illegible]-QUARTERS, BOGOTA, July 20, 1861.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[illegible] Russell and the Post-office—An Inac[illegible] Corrected—Gen. Dix's Quarter[illegible] and Commissary—Regulars in Cal[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

[illegible] I believe, Mr. RUSSELL's last republished [illegible], there is the following statement:

"[illegible] went into the private department of the Post[illegible] the other day, and found there a gentleman [illegible] engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last [illegible] I met him was at dinner with the Commissioners [illegible] Confederate States at Washington, and I was [illegible] surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the [illegible], within a few feet of Mr. BLAIR, of the [illegible] soul of Abolitionism. Said he: 'I am just [illegible] over the letters here to pick out some for our [illegible] friends, and I forward them to their owners [illegible] them;' and if the excellent and acute gen[illegible] did not also forward any little scrap of news [illegible] could collect I am in error."

[illegible] natural inference from this statement is [illegible] Mr. RUSSELL found "the excellent and acute [illegible]," his secession friend, in the Post[illegible] General's Office—in the identical apartment [illegible] by that functionary, and that he then [illegible] there saw within a few feet of Mr. BLAIR, a [illegible] sorting a promiscuous pile of letters, [illegible] to forward such as were for Southern [illegible], to their proper destination. The in[illegible] referred to, I learn to be Mr. PHILIPS, [illegible] a member of Congress from Mobile, but [illegible] has for several years been settled in Wash[illegible]. He is the husband of the Mrs. PHILIPS [illegible] was arrested a few days ago. He has been [illegible] here to be a good Union man, and no [illegible] owed the confidence placed in him by the [illegible]-office official to that understanding. If he [illegible] a traitor in disguise, as is intimated by Mr. [illegible], he should at once share the imprison[illegible] of his "better-half."

But I have authority for stating that the place [illegible] which Mr. RUSSELL saw Mr. PHILIPS picking [illegible] the foreign letters of his secession friends was not the Post-office Department, or in the presence of Mr. BLAIR, but the City Post-office, which, though in the same building with the Department, has no more connection with it than any other local office in the country. The "few feet from Mr. BLAIR," referred to by Mr. RUSSELL, was about two hundred, with three stone walls between them, to say nothing of a flight of stairs and an inner Court. If, therefore, the London Times' correspondent is not more felicitous in his descriptions of battles which he never saw, than he is in alluding to the peaceful localities about the Post-office, which he has explored at his leisure, the public will have reason to conclude that Dr. BAY, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has made but a timely and just criticism upon his account of the retreat from Bull Run. It is said that Mr. RUSSELL held a close and earnest conversation with Mr. PHILIPS on the occasion referred to, and it is for the latter—not the public—to complain, if its subject is revealed in the hint conveyed in the last sentence above quoted, that "if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scrap of news he could collect, I (that is, Mr. RUSSELL,) am in error." But if a London correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES were to own to such intimacy with, and respect for a rebel spy whom he should recognize under the roof of the English Post-office, while a rebel Army besieged the city, he would probably be called upon to explain the interview more fully at head-quarters.

I understand that Mr. RUSSELL's business in the interior of the City Post-office was to mail a letter after the mail had been regularly closed, a favor which was accorded to him.

A very unsatisfactory explanation has been given of the charge first made by me, and since reiterated with names and particulars by the Baltimore correspondent of the *Tribune*, to the effect that Gen. DIX's Quartermaster and Commissary have employed notorious Secessionists. It was distinctly stated that the former had employed a man of note—an avowed Secessionist—as a sort of general agent to make purchases, and that he was riding all about the country, to the disgust of loyal men, with authority to buy supplies for the Army, by which he has amassed a large sum of money. The Commissary, it was stated, had in his employment persons of less note, but equally disloyal. The explanation given is that on strict inquiry, Major BELGER, the Quartermaster, is a man of probity and loyalty, but not a word is said as to the character of his agent, or whether he has been dismissed.

An item in the late California news reminds me of a question I have intended to put for some time. It is stated that there are now in that State several thousand regular soldiers, under the command of Gen. SUMNER, where there is almost no use for their services, and where, at any rate, the same number of volunteers would answer every purpose. If those regulars had been at the battle of Bull Run, the fate of the day would have been changed. Why are not all the regulars brought in from the frontiers, and put into the van of our armies. They would inspire a degree of confidence which can never be felt in raw troops, commanded to a considerable extent by equally raw officers. Fortunately we are not now harassed by hostile Indians, or other enemies in the far West, and the protection of the frontiers might safely be left to the volunteers. Then why not bring the regulars to Washington, or wherever the greatest danger is to be encountered—every man of them?

OBSERVER.

Not a Deserter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 29th instant, I saw a report of the "desertion of my brother, Mr. JOHN B. UPTON, late Paymaster's Clerk on board the *Pensacola*."

He obtained a short leave of absence for visiting this City, and on his return to duty, by some derangement of the trains, did not arrive in Washington until after his leave had expired.

He is now on board the United States sloop *Pensacola*, and has no idea of disgracing himself in the manner stated by your Washington correspondent.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
DANIEL R. B. UPTON,
United States Consul for Gambia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Secessionists "Warned"—The Kraats Homicide Case—Murderous Affray—Military Encampments—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, the Mayor submitted a communication, in which he stated that he had reason to believe that there are in this city many persons whose sympathies are with the so-called Confederacy of the South, Secessionists and spies among us who are furnishing all the information in their power to the enemies of the Union. In view of these facts, he recommended that the Council pass an ordinance declaring that any citizen of the United States who is now, or may hereafter become an inhabitant of this city, who is not ready to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, be requested to leave the city immediately, and that the citizens' Union Defence Committee be requested to investigate and ascertain facts in regard to the views of suspected individuals, and request that they shall take such oath, and in case of refusal, to publish the names of such persons in the daily papers of this city, and report the same to the Council at its first meeting, after the facts have been ascertained.

Although there are no very active or rampant Secessionists in Chicago, it is well known that hundreds from the Southern States have taken up their residence here within a few years past, many of whom have strong sympathies with the cause of the Confederates. It may well be questioned whether they will do more hurt here than in any other place where they may be driven, if compelled to leave. Yet it is well enough, however, to let rebels everywhere know that they are no longer to be tolerated in their treason against the Government, and a good effect will be produced. There may be a few among us who are so strongly tinctured with secession that they will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, but I do not anticipate that the number will be in anywise formidable.

The Kraats homicide case was up for hearing again yesterday, before Judge GOODRICH, of the Superior Court. Capt. CROFTON had applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of a rehearing, hoping thereby to change the charge against him from that of murder to manslaughter. The case was elaborately argued on both sides, and additional testimony introduced. It occupied a good portion of yesterday, and was concluded this forenoon about 11 o'clock. Judge GOODRICH, after listening to the counsel, summed up the circumstances of the case, coming to the conclusion that it was, at most, but manslaughter. Capt. CROFTON was then admitted to bail in $6,000.

A murderous affray took place at Athens, in this county, on Sunday last, in which JOHN KAIN lost his life at the hands of MICHAEL RAINS. The murderer was brought to this city, and underwent an examination yesterday. He sets up self-defence as a justification of the killing. The affair created much excitement at the locality in which it happened, and a large number of people came to the city to attend the examination. RAINS was held to answer to a charge of murder.

This is the "season" at the Brighton Course, near this city. During the past week the fancy gentry have been in attendance in large numbers, and the "sport" has been quite exciting. It is intended to continue the races through Fair week, in order to try the metal of the animals which are present on that occasion, should their owners see fit to enter them. Highway robberies and burglaries are of frequent occurrence in our city about these days, and it is more than suspected that the frequenters of the "turf" may have a hand in the business.

Military encampments and military movements continue to be the order of the day. In and around this city there are about 4,000 men enlisted, most of whom are in camp, and some waiting for equipments, others the filling up of their companies. There are five encampments of as many regiments and brigades in the city and environs, besides innumerable detached companies in all arms of the service, which have opened recruiting rendezvous. There are regiments forming in all sections of the State, and public meetings are held, and speeches made, almost equal to an exciting political campaign. The rejection, two or three months ago, of so many companies and regiments which were tendered from the West, has been a hindrance in the way of volunteering; but still the work goes bravely on.

Gen. FREMONT has an agent in this city recruiting for laborers to work on the fortifications which he is throwing up at St. Louis. About 200 have already gone, and more are wanted. It would appear from this that he was preparing for a reception of the rebels which they will not exactly fancy.

Business generally does not greatly improve yet. There is a scarcity of gold and currency which restricts transactions. Exchange remains at ¼@½ discount for gold, and ¼@¾ premium for currency. The new Treasury notes have made their appearance, $400,000 having been forwarded to Springfield as part payment of the Illinois war debt. They are in demand here at 96½, at which large amounts would be taken.

Grain receipts are on the increase, and have reached an unprecedented daily aggregate. For the 27th, the footing is as follows:

Flour, bbls.	5,558	Wheat, bush	118,557
Corn, bush	335,505	Oats, bush	7,685
Rye, bush	2,272	Barley, bush	872

Reduce the flour to wheat, and we have 492,639 bushels of grain received here in a single day. On the 26th it was but a trifle less, being 480,202 bushels. For the week ending with the 27th, the receipts were: flour, 36,295 barrels; wheat, 764,151 bushels; corn, 1,256,908 bushels; oats, 65,694 bushels; rye, 8,747 bushels; barley, 9,548 bushels; live hogs, 5,896; beef cattle, 4,561. The total of grain receipts during the week, reducing the flour to wheat, are 2,285,340 bushels. The shipments have been much less, owing to high freights, so that there has been quite a serious accumulation in our warehouses. The stock on hand is: flour, 9,881 barrels; wheat, 461,280 bushels; corn, 2,570,448 bushels; oats, 365,121 bushels. The blockade of the Mississippi sends large quantities of grain through this city. There is a large district in this State which has been tributary to St Louis; but now that market is closed. Iowa, however, is sending us but comparatively little. The price of corn is so low that it will not bear transportation so far, and leave a margin to the producers. Even in this State, corn is offered at five cents a bushel in the crib, which is ruinously low, and it can't be grown for the money.

The arrivals at our hotels indicate that the worst is over, and that the traveling public are on the move once more. This branch of business is more lively than it has been for the last three years, and indicates better times in the not far distant future.

An affray, attended with fatal consequences, occurred last evening, in an Irish drinking-house. Knives were freely used, and a revolver in the hands of PATRICK RILEY was discharged, the ball entering the abdomen of another of the party named MCMANUS, who survived the wound only about three hours. RILEY and two others were arrested.

The city assessment roll has just been completed. It foots up a little over $35,000,000—which is a considerable reduction from last year One item of the reduction, and quite a large one, is that of the banking capital of the city, a good portion of which has been wiped out, by the depreciation of our currency based upon Southern Stocks. Among the taxes this year is the sum of $70,000 for military purposes—support of the families of volunteers, &c.

Cabinet Accountability.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with one of your Washington dispatches, on "Changes in the Cabinet," allow me to remind you, that, when Secretary FLOYD was practicing most boldly fraud for himself and his friends, and treason for his fellow-conspirators, it was not found possible to fix any specific charge upon him.

Even Committees of Congress, when they called for information, were answered by written statements from military and civil officials in various Army Departments, which seemed to exculpate FLOYD, and which closed the mouths of his accusers. At the same time, some of the men who gave these papers, were said to have been in the habit of stating in conversation, and, if brought personally before the Committee, would probably have stated there, enough to settle the matter against him.

A Secretary controls all sources of definite information in regard to matters in his Department; and, in a peculiar manner, controls the ear of the President.

Lacking, as we do, that system by which the Ministry of England is held to a direct and minute accountability, the only way in which we can know of governmental mismanagement is by the vague but unmistakable indications which grow out of its great excess.

President BUCHANAN has been much blamed for having allowed a rebellion to establish its power, when he had the means of repressing it in its outset; but he was, almost as a matter of course, blinded and controlled by members of his Cabinet, and his great fault was, that he failed to recognise the fundamental principle of all free and rightly administered governments, viz., that when a Ministry has ceased to command the confidence of the nation, it should cease to hold power. It is the non-recognition of this principle that has brought us thus far toward the abyss of ruin; and it is, on the other hand, the faithful practice of it in the Government of England that has carried that nation steadily over many dangers, and has convinced mankind that her strength and glory will stand secure while the world stands.

E.

How the War Should be Finished.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The causes of it are mysterious and deep; but the outworking is plainly confined to a portion of the Slave States, whose purpose is to rule or ruin the National Government. The white population of the Slave States now in rebellion numbers about five millions; the colored and bondmen number in the same States about four millions. The freemen in the States upholding the Government number about twenty millions, with the advantage of a Navy, and a Treasury, and an organization of all the resources of war, with which the rebellious States have nothing in the long run to compete, though they are able at first to annoy. It is true that the enemy are fully bent on the execution of their purpose; and they allow nothing to stand in the way of its accomplishment.

Suppose the Government becomes actuated at length, with a similar spirit; suppose the Government is forced at last to allow nothing to stand warring against the Capital, and the Constitution, and the laws of our National Union, and against its own life, and that, by one Imperial *fiat*, the Government and its twenty millions should say to the four million bondmen held by the five million rebels, "Throw away your chains! Be free!" what becomes of the rebellious population, not used so much as to help themselves to the common necessaries of life? Surely coming to this, the war will be short—surely the rebels can neither rule nor ruin the Union. We would not that they should ruin themselves, which they evidently will do sooner than ruin the Government. It were better, distressing though it be, that they destroy themselves rather than their country.

HANCOCK.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at New-Dorp, Staten Island, since the 31st July, took their departure for Washington yesterday, leaving Vanderbilt's Landing in a steamboat direct for South Amboy, whence they took the cars for Philadelphia. The regiment is composed mainly of Frenchmen, with a few Germans and Americans, and numbers about 550 rank and file. Company B, which is a light artillery battery, remained behind, not having yet received their guns and equipments. The Fifty-fifth, under the name of the "Garde Lafayette," was organized about fourteen years ago, and about 400 of the original members are at present connected with the regiment. They have taken some pains to get off to the seat of war without attracting particular attention or making a show. The only persons present at their embarkation were the particular friends of the regiment. Their uniform is like that of the French infantry—the gray overcoat, red pants, and red kepi. They were heartily cheered as the steamer left the pier, to which they as heartily responded. The Union Defence Committee have appropriated $1,000 for the benefit of this regiment. By the neglect of some one, the regiment, which was ordered to break camp at 8 o'clock A. M. and embark at 12 P. M., were kept three hours waiting in the sun on the Staten Island landing.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Colonel—R. de Trobriand.
Lieutenant-Colonel—L. Thourat.
Major—F. Jehl.

Company A—Captain, C. Naviere; First Lieutenant, C. Bourgard; Second Lieutenant, A. de St. James. Company C—Captain, L. Battais; First Lieutenant, C. Gianini; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Schmidt. Company D—Captain, L. de Masure; First Lieutenant, C. Blatzel; Second Lieutenant, ——. Company E—Captain, J. H. Tissot; First Lieutenant, J. Arnould; Second Lieutenant, A. Ferron; Company F—Captain, J. J. Faur; First Lieutenant, A. Riedinger; Second Lieutenant, P. P. Jantzen. Company G—Captain, J. S. Pfanmuller; First Lieutenant, J. Skarren; Second Lieutenant, J. Churgois. Company H—Captain, Ph. Meyer; First Lieutenant, C. Shilling; Second Lieutenant, A. Kramm. Company I—Captain, A. E. Veyer; First Lieutenant, George A. Felt; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Wood. Company K—Captain, Geo. H. Williams; First Lieutenant, A. Van Duzer; Second Lieutenant, Ph. C. Rogers.

By special order of the Colonel, P. A. GERDY is detailed to the recruiting office, and attends to the general affairs of the regiment.

THE YATES RIFLES.

Another company of this regiment, Col. AYRE, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. REID is in command of the company.

THE ASTOR REGIMENT.

This regiment is now being recruited under express orders from the Secretary of War, and will shortly be ready for active service. The commander, Col. CHARLES ROSEFIELD, is a thoroughly educated and experienced officer. Head-quarters, No. 4 New Chambers-street, where good, able-bodied men are wanted immediately. A band of twenty-four first-class musicians is engaged to accompany this regiment, an attraction that all will appreciate. Companies unattached will please report.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Since this regiment was accepted by the War Department, the officers have exerted themselves to obtain recruits, and on Friday last, Capt. A. B. CHAPMAN, and Lieut. H. H. MOTT, both old members of the 7th Regiment, got their company mustered in and sent to the camp at Scarsdale, where they are, with many others, being instructed in camp discipline and the duties of a soldier. Head-quarters of the regiment, No. 497 Broadway.

STATEMENT OF THE ARMY COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of this City, have been actively employed for some time past in ministering to the patient sufferers in the various hospitals in and around Washington. They now ask for the active coöperation of other associations in various sections of the country, to carry out the good work already commenced by them. Annexed is the report of the Army Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association:

To the Relatives and Friends of the Soldiers in the United States Army:

The Army Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association presents the following statement of its operations, in providing for the religious wants of our Army in the field:

PUBLICATIONS.—Four editions (55,000 copies) have been issued of that excellent and popular collection of hymns and songs already celebrated as the *Soldier's Hymn-Book*. The reception of this little book by the volunteers is most enthusiastic, and the demands for it far exceed the present possibility of supply. At the request of the Committee, Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., of Washington City, is compiling, for the use of the Army Chaplains, a collection of laws, usages and hints relative to Chaplains and their work. This compilation will be issued as soon as completed.

VISITATION.—At the request of home friends, individuals among the volunteers, temporarily here, have been sought out, counseled and cared for, and the Committee still stand ready to respond to similar letters of suggestion from the relatives and friends of the soldiers. Every regiment of troops passing through the city during the last six weeks has been visited, and the Chaplain waited upon, and generally, a supply of books furnished. The various camps and barracks have all been systematically visited and cared for. Among them may be named Saltersville, Camp Scott, Fort Schuyler, Riker's Island, South Brothers, Willett's Point, &c., &c.

DISTRIBUTION.—There has been a systematic and generous circulation of hymn books, song books, Bibles, prayer books, mission services, tracts and religious papers. Regiments on the way have been carefully supplied with religious reading, to their entire satisfaction. In some instances, every man has had a book given him. By express, packages of hymn books, &c., have been forwarded to Washington, Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, Easton, Penn., Camp Olden, N. J., Cairo, Ill., Camp Holt, Ky., &c., &c. In response to letters from Chaplains who complain of the inefficiency of existing arrangements, the Committee has made preparations for forwarding supplies of secular papers to the seat of war, when requested.

MISSION SERVICES.—More than one hundred week-day prayer-meetings, as also numerous Sabbath services, have been arranged and maintained by members of the Committee and the Association, in connection with Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Chaplain. Some of the encampments and regimental quarters are thus supplied by the Committee, exclusively, with religious services; among others Riker's Island, Elm Park, and, until recently, the Anderson Zouaves at Saltersville, N. J. In coöperation with the regular Chaplains numerous devotional meetings have been held with the soldiers at Palace Garden, Willett's Point, Camp Scott, East New-York, the Battery, Park Barracks, &c., sometimes fifteen on a single Sabbath.

CORRESPONDENCE.—A single member of the Committee has conducted a correspondence with one hundred and fifty Army Chaplains, located at various points, from most of whom prompt and full replies have been received, all breathing a most excellent spirit, and giving earnest of an intense interest on their part in the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. In answer to its circulars and requests for assistance, the Committee has also received many letters of encouragement and sympathy from our foremost citizens.

AGENCIES.—The entire time of Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD is occupied with this work in New-York and its vicinity, and the small sum for which he is willing to perform these labors is the only disbursement of the kind made by the Committee. To coöperate with him the entire membership of the Association is committed, and selections are made from them of the most suitable individuals to take part in the meetings and assist in the system of visitation and distribution. Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., has kindly acted with and for the Committee in Washington, and Rev. M. B. SMITH, of Passaic, N. J., is now on a tour through the West and Northwest, with a view to advise them of the religious condition and wants of the camps in that quarter. An intelligent and observant correspondent in the very vanguard of the Army, also supplies the Committee with valuable information of a practical character.

AID TO CHAPLAINS.—The Committee has acted as the mouthpiece of the Chaplains in presenting a memorial to the War Department respecting the appointment of improper persons to that position; and also one requesting that chapel-tents be provided for the several regiments. In this matter they have been courteously treated by the Government, and have received in return for their exertions the warmest thanks of that noble body of men whose interest they aimed to advance. Nor have their endeavors in this direction been vain.

Such is a summary of the missionary work of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

We have enlisted for the war. The field is of vast extent, and our operations are unlimited as to locality. We aim to do good to ALL the soldiers; and what has been accomplished serves to show us how much remains to be done, and how welcome to the soldiers are these efforts for their spiritual good. But our plans are cramped and fettered by the lack of money for publication expenses; and where large editions of our Soldier's Hymn Book are demanded, we are compelled to limit the supply from want of funds to pay for printing the needed number. We appeal, therefore, for contributions, to all who feel an interest in this glorious work. Address Box No. 1,219 Post-office, New-York City.

GILEAD B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
P. HARWOOD VERNON,
EDWARD SELF,
NOBLE HEATH, JR.,
VINCENT COLYER,
Army Committee.

Office of the Committee, No. 2½ Wall-street.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

CAMP WAKEMAN, East New-York,
Saturday, Aug. 31.

By request of the officers of this regiment, the Adjutant-General has consented to modify special order No. 354, extending the time of the departure of the regiment.

All persons interested in the welfare of the regiment will be notified of the time of leaving through the Press.

HENRY MOORE, Colonel.
E. B. COX, Adjutant.

PRESENTATION.

Lieut. S. MORRIS KELLINGER, of Company G. United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, was yesterday presented with an elegant sword, sash, belt, revolver, and mackintosh, by the clerks in the New-York Post-office, in which he resigned a situation to join the Army. He has already served as a private in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and was with them on their journey to Washington. The sword and other accoutrements were presented to Lieut. KELLINGER by JAS. WATSON, Esq., of the Carriers' Department, in behalf of his associates, in a feeling and patriotic speech. Lieut. KELLINGER responded briefly, stating that he was unable to express his thanks for the gifts, and pledged himself that they should never be disgraced. He carries with him the hearty good wishes of his former associates.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The members of this regiment were again disappointed, yesterday, in not receiving pay for mileage. It was generally expected, but for some reason or other it was again postponed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *Journal of Commerce* announces a change of proprietors, Mr. HALLOCK, who has been the responsible editor for 25 years, having disposed of his interest in the paper. The *World* is also reported to have been sold to Mr. FORD, one of its principal stockholders, for $30,000—the buyer to pay off the debts of the concern contracted since the 1st of July last, and also a mortgage of $17,000 on the press. The secession sheet called the *Day Book* has suspended indefinitely. The *Daily News*, heretofore owned and edited by BEN WOOD, it is said, has passed into the hands of his brother FERNANDO, BEN having incontinently left these parts. GIDEON J. TUCKER, who has lately edited the paper, leaves the concern, and GEORGE PAUL, a prominent Union Democrat from the West, takes his place.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The misunderstanding which existed concerning the admission of returning soldiers has been happily settled, and now any sick or wounded soldier, whether on his way to the Grand Army or returning from it, may enter this institution, which has now under treatment nearly one hundred men, belonging to the United States forces. The weekly statement of the Hospital, to Aug. 30, exhibits the following figures:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 23	137	137	324
Admitted to Aug. 30	32	34	66
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	32	58
Died	2	7	9
Remaining at date	141	132	323

Males, 292; Females, 31.

A CONSCIENTIOUS COMPLAINANT.—WILLIAM MALKENBURG quarreled with CHARLES BLASE, of No. 114 Clinton-street, on Friday evening, and from a dispute went on to blows, and seizing a hatchet, inflicted a wound which is supposed to be mortal. Mr. BLASE was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and there a complaint was written by the Police Clerk, but Mr. BLASE refused to sign the document, because it declared that MALKENBURG struck the blow or blows without provocation. Mr. BLASE declared that he did provoke the assault, and the complaint was not taken. It was said that he was taken to the City Hospital, but no such person could be found there, and the probability is that Mr. BLASE was taken to his residence, which was not given at Court.

FATAL FALL INTO A VESSEL'S HOLD.—ANDREW SMITH, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, died at the New-York Hospital on Friday, in consequence of injuries received two weeks since by falling into the hold of the propeller *City of New-York*, at pier No. 8 North River. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest in the case, and it appeared that deceased was a laborer on the vessel. He had been down into the hold, and in ascending a ladder, placed his hand heavily upon a box which was on deck, in order to support himself. The box proved to be empty, and, yielding to his weight, toppled over, causing him to fall backwards to the bottom of the vessel. Some of the bones of his right foot were fractured, and he was otherwise badly hurt.

THE SUICIDE IN BAXTER-STREET.—The inquest upon the body of Mrs. MARY BRENNAN, whose death was caused by falling from a second-story window, of No. 100 Bayard-street, was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. The evidence showed that the deceased was intoxicated on Thursday afternoon, and seemed to be very greatly depressed in spirits. She was sitting up when the rest of the family retired, and suddenly bidding them "good bye," she threw herself from the window. Under these circumstances the husband of deceased, who was in custody on suspicion of having caused her death, was discharged from arrest. Mrs. BRENNAN was thirty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOSEPH MCQUADE appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday afternoon, and made a plea of "Not guilty" to the charge of having appropriated to his own use $286 55 belonging to his employer, Mr. J. DIXON, of No. 451 Greenwich-street. The accused was a salesman in Mr. DIXON's store, and during the dull Summer season had been sent out to make collections—for which, it is alleged, he failed to account. Justice CONNOLLY held him in $500 to answer at the Court of Sessions, and Mr. PETER MCQUADE, of No. 186 Henry-street, gave the required bonds.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—New-York has barely a million stamps, as her share of the new stamps, and the Postmaster desires to begin with at least three million. Consequently, notwithstanding the printers are very busy, the new stamp cannot be exchanged before the end of the week. Meantime, the public should not forget that the stamps now in use will be worthless within a week from the time when the Postmaster sends forth the first stamp of the new design. It is scarcely necessary to add that the new stamp will be worthless in the rebel States.

A FOOLISH OLD MAN.—WILLIAM MARTIN, a ship-carpenter, aged 63 years, was arrested in Fourth-avenue on Friday night, dressed in a full suit of woman's clothes, his ears decorated with drops, and his right hand carrying a parasol mincingly. His awkward attempts at imitating the gait and manners of a lady, provoked the jeers of all who saw him, and the exhibition being subversive of public decency, he was led off to the station-house. Yesterday morning the old fellow was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who reprimanded him and fined him $10. He expressed contrition and promised never to indulge in such a "lark" again.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—PATRICK O'DONNELL, a laborer, was arrested yesterday, charged with having willfully passed a counterfeit $5 bill on the Judson Bank of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to Mr. JOSEPH SHAFFER, of No. 289 East Twelfth-street. The prisoner owed Mr. SHAFFER the amount of $2 25, and presenting the bill in question received $2 75 in change. The worthless character of the note was not discovered until it had passed through the hands of two or three persons, and then it was traced to O'DONNELL. He was held for trial by Justice STEERS in default of $1,000 bail.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BOAT'S CREW FROM DROWNING.—Five sailors belonging to the brig *Vidette*, left the Battery in a small boat on Friday evening to board their vessel, which was anchored in the stream. A short distance from shore the boat was upset in the wake of a passing steamer, and the whole party was thrown into the water. Their cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officers SHEA and RIGNEY, of the First Precinct, who went to their relief in a skiff, and succeeded in rescuing them. The names of the sailors are James Jerawa, Andrew Weeks, Thomas McDonough, W. E. Ambaldt and Henry Ellis.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board, on Saturday, arrested JEFFREY DONOHUE, of No. 35 Cherry-street; LAWRENCE BERGER, of No. 289 Second-street, and JOHN COLLINS, of No. 37 Hamilton-street, for selling spirituous liquors without license. Since it has become generally understood that there will be but one more session of the Board, which will be held during the coming week, and that the Board have determined to exercise their functions to the extremity of the law, one hundred and eighty-five persons applied for license.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An Irishman named PARICK DACY, aged 34, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, in consequence of injuries received a few days since at Grassy Point, Rockland County, where he was run over by a brick car. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A carman named DAVID LEVERE, (colored,) Friday evening, while loading his truck on Pier No. 5 E.R., burst a blood-vessel, and almost instantly expired. His body was removed to the First Ward Station-house, and the Coroner was notified.

THE MILLENNIUM.—STEPHEN REED will endeavor to prove, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, that this sublunary sphere, which is known as old mother Earth, will enter the regions of chaos before the close of the year of grace 1861.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the Seventh Ward Station-house, upon the body of BERNARD SMITH, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, which was found in the river at the foot of Scammel-street. Deceased had fallen into the river when intoxicated, and was drowned.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—WM. H. RUSSELL was committed on Saturday afternoon, by Justice CONNOLLY, for passing a counterfeit $5 on the Belfast (Me.) Bank, upon JULIUS KELLER, of No. 403 Canal-street, whither RUSSEL had gone to take "ein lager."

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Recorder HOFFMAN will open this Court on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

The Last of the McSpedon and Baker Case

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Thomas McSpedon et al. vs. Robert J. Haws, Comptroller, &c.—The Comptroller having refused to pay a certain amount allowed by the Common Council to the relators for printing and stationery, a *mandamus* was applied for and a reference ordered to ascertain the facts. The following is the decision of the Court in the cause:

"The report of the Referee is confirmed, and a *mandamus* granted for the payment to the relators of the amount reported due; but, as it is alleged that some of the certificates have been assigned by the relators as collaterals or otherwise, and are now held by other parties, who have given notice of such assignments to the Comptroller, the *mandamus* must contain a condition or provision that it is not intended to command or compel the payment to the relators of so much or of such portion of the amount so reported due to the relators as is or may be covered by the assigned certificates, without the written consent of the assignees."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*William Seton, Jr. vs. Emily Seton et als.* Report confirmed and order granted.

Harrison Aaronson vs. Julia Brager.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

THE FORT BENTON ROAD.—The Portland (Oregon) *Advertiser* publishes a private letter from Lieut. MULLAN, at the head of the party constructing a wagon road to Fort Benton. It is dated at the Camp in Bitter Root Mountain, Washington Territory. Lieut. MULLAN says: "We are now pushing through this section, and shall reach, I think, the Cœur d'Alene Mission by the 12th or 15th of July, at which time and place our heavy bridge work commences. Thus far we have done much heavy work. I have to open a section of thirty miles of new road around the northern rim of the Cœur d'Alene lake, to the Cœur d'Alene, which was necessary in order to avoid a location through a bottom which, in early Spring, has proved to be too wet for heavily ladened teams. Though the belt of mountains was dense and forbidding when we attacked them four weeks ago, we have made them, in the interval, wear a more smiling and civilized appearance, by the construction of thirty-one miles of wagon road thus far.

I have located and improved thus far, 196 miles of our road, and from the Mission onward we shall progress more rapidly. I have now 100 working men, with pick, shovel and ax, and am averaging, through the timber and with the hillside excavations along the mountain spurs, almost one mile per day. I feel more and more sanguine day by day, and as I see the route of the road gradually assume shape and form out of the chaos of woods, rocks and wilderness, I become more and more sanguine as to its ultimate end and destiny, in opening a near and direct thoroughfare to the eastern sections of Oregon and Washington.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, south-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions dispensed with great care.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, SIMPSON BUCHANAN, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 66 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence No. 5 North Moore-st., on Monday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 30, of scarlet fever, GEORGE HALL, youngest son of John and Nora Hall, aged 6 years.

Funeral on Sunday, from No. 277 Gold-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

LALIN.—At William's Bridge, on Friday morning, Aug. 30, CHARLES JOSEPH LALIN, in the 24th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

PADDOCK.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 31, ISAAC PADDOCK, aged 42 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral services will take place at the Methodist Church, on Monday, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 30, ANNIE, infant daughter of Thomas and Annie T. James, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 25 Bleecker-st., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

JONES.—In South Oyster Bay L. I., Aug. 30, THOMAS LANGLEY, [illegible] year and 11 months.

LOCKWOOD.—In Madison, on [illegible] Aug. 31, BELLE, the only daughter of Harvey [illegible] and [illegible] Lockwood, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] invited to attend the funeral on Monday, [illegible] at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, without further invitation. The train leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Madison. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday. Carriages will be at the foot of Cortland-st. at 4½ o'clock, to convey those wishing to go to the grounds.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N. J., CHARLOTTE [illegible], daughter of Chas. and Harriet A. Lambert, aged [illegible].

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Morristown, on Tuesday [illegible] at 11½ o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 468.—AUG. 31, 1861.
59, 24, 39, 70, 67, 54, 55, 74, 23, 5, 34, 33, 2.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 466.—AUG. 31, 1861.
63, 76, 17, 50, 59, 9, 29, 37, 68, 35, 51, 61, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 661 Broadway.
This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
No. 79 WHITE-ST.

REIMBURSING AND PAYMENT OF claims against the United States, under the act of Congress "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men, &c."

1. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the United States Government, to present the same at this Office without delay for examination and payment.

2. Payment will only be made on account of troops, officers and men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or actually employed in the service of the United States. Organizations raised or attempted to be made, but not mustered and received into service, will not be recognized.

3. Personal expenses of commissioned officers in recruiting their companies prior to their being mustered into service, will not be paid; but commissioned officers will be paid the same rates for subsistence and quarters (board and lodging) as privates, from the date of enrolment, until mustered into service. The necessary and actual traveling expenses of officers, when accompanied by bills of particulars and receipts for payments properly authenticated, will be allowed.

4. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charges, and the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, must in all cases be furnished. In short, original vouchers for expenditures of every description must be furnished. The accounts must also designate the particular regiment and company, and name of the commadding officer who authorized the expenditure.

5. When expenses have been incurred for "board" or "board and lodging," the amount must be reasonable, and in accordance with the usual rate of the neighborhood; the bills must also specify the regiment or company to which the troops so subsisted or quartered belonged.

6. Transportation and quarters, at reasonable rates, will be paid. Transportation will be restricted, however, to the usual routes and modes of conveyance; excessive charges will not be recognized. Charges for transportation by railroad or other public conveyance must be accompanied by bills, stating the number of men, as also the regiment or company.

7. Information and proper forms for making out accounts will be furnished at this office.

D. B. SACKETT,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

Sept. 1, 1861.

SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS—Accepted by the United States and State Government. None but efficient officers will be received. Recruits go into camp as soon as received, and pay and rations commence immediately. Head-quarters Centre Market, open every day. Apply, personally or by letter, to Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO served during three years in the French Army, a commission in a volunteer regiment about to start for the seat of war. Address A. B., 720 Broadway, New-York.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GOLD WATCHES
Of every description, for sale very low, by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Head-quarters, No. 435 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect by ballot [illegible] delegates and two alternates to the State Convention at Syracuse. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

SPENCER KIRBY, President.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Secretary.

News from Mexico.

WHAT MR. CORWIN IS ABOUT.

Some weeks since, says the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 25th, we stated, on the authority of a Cincinnati paper, that a letter had been received from Mr. CORWIN, the National Minister to Mexico, stating that he had obtained from the Mexican Government the privilege of marching National troops through its territory, for the invasion of the southwestern portion of the Southern Confederacy.

The subjoined extract from the Mexican paper at Matamoras, *El Noticioso*, seems to be a confirmation of the statement. The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 17th inst., from which we take the translation, remarks editorially:

"From the Matamoras *Noticioso* of the 2d inst., just received, we take the following extract from a journal published at the City of Mexico. The *Noticioso* doubts its genuineness. We do not, however, for reasons we have twice given before. CORWIN is carrying out his mission as sure as fate, and has thoroughly involved Mexico in his plans. Our belief is that Texas is to be invaded both by land and sea, as soon as the weather becomes cool. The invasion will doubtless be by the southwest. It is not impossible that WILSON'S Zouaves are being acclimated at Santa Rosa Island for use in Texas. Let us be prepared.

The extract from *El Noticioso* is as follows:

"We give now a report, connected with facts previously published by us, and which is full of importance and interest.

Mr. CORWIN has petitioned the Mexican Government to grant free passage through Mexico to such troops as may be ordered by the Government at Washington to operate against the Southern States of the Union, under guarantee of a special treaty which is said to allay all suspicion which might otherwise have arisen as to their destination and the intention of the Government he represents.

The Government has at once granted the requested permission fully and without any condition or guarantee, and Mr. CORWIN says that this ample proof of the confidence and good will on behalf of Mexico cannot fail to influence its future destiny, and will, at all events, be gratefully acknowledged by the American Government. As soon as this arrangement was made public, it caused intense excitement and enthusiasm among the strangers here, of whom about six hundred are actually under arms, and who lately coöperated efficiently to bring about the defeat just sustained by the reactionary party."

Items from Boston.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Parties from the South are here at the North, very anxious to buy quinine, an indispensable article during the fever and ague season. This article is manufactured principally by Messrs. POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, of Philadelphia, who have issued instructions to their agents not to sell to any one where there is the least suspicion that it will reach the South, though the price they offer be equal to its weight in gold.

Within a few days there has been frequent inquiries for quinine and quicksilver for the Provinces. Both are *new* items of commerce *with that section*. The latter article is essential in the manufacture of percussion caps.

The brokers report a sale of 100 bales gunny cloth to go to the Provinces. Gunny cloth is as much needed in the Provinces as salt is at Turks Island, or coals at Newcastle. There is a certain ship called the *Alliance*, loading in that quarter for Charleston, S. C., and if the gunny cloth has taken that direction it means that it is going on board the *Alliance* for Charleston.

We understand that a large quantity of manufactured tobacco belonging to Mr. JAMES THOMAS, of Richmond, has just been seized in this city by order of Government. Mr. THOMAS has, since the blockade, sent to this city *via* Nashville and Louisville, some 1,400 boxes. If the commission houses in this city have made any advances on this tobacco, they will undoubtedly be reimbursed by Government, who will invest the proceeds of the balance in Enfield muskets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Futon	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada* from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office on Tuesday evening at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

C. B.—GOOD GOVERNMENT. HERO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG lady of respectability, recently thrown out of employment, desires to find a home with a retired American family; one consisting of gentleman and wife and small children only, would be sought in preference to any other; in compensation she will sew, take care of the children, do light housework, or wait upon an invalid; nothing asked beyond a home; satisfactory reference for character will be given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat and trustworthy young woman, well recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; no objection to assist in washing; wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and take charge of milk and butter; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference and wishes to go to the country; can be seen for 2 days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women wish situations, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; both are willing to do the whole work of a family; they are willing and obliging; they wish to go four or five hundred miles in the country. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation to take care of children, or wait upon a lady or family going to Europe, in return for passage. Call at No. 254 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman wishes to procure a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing to make herself generally useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation—to-day, if possible; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is also an excellent butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., at H. Holman's feed store, No. 367 3d-av., corner 28th-st., or Box No. 138 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN IS ANXIOUS to engage in a gentleman's family; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; is a good milker and understands the management of stock; is willing to make himself useful; can refer to his last employer; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A smart, active, industrious salesman, who is willing to travel, and can command a good Western trade, may address, with references, Box No. 541 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CARTRIDGE-box makers and harness stitchers, at No. 65 East

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bed-room, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a middle-aged single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.
TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR SIX spacious, unfurnished rooms can be secured by a family of liberal means wishing a quiet, well-ordered, private home until May, or permanently; house is located in 34th-st., near Madison-av., and rooms will be ready for occupation the 15th of September. Address for particulars, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 New-York Post-office, with real name.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EDUCATED GERMAN or French family, by an American who can teach the English, German, French, Hebrew, Latin and Greek. Would give lessons to any person, or in any school. Address EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ROOM to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON the second floor of No. 52 East —, near Union-park. They are calculated for a family. Also, a large square room on third floor, for gentlemen.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, THROUGH the Fall and Winter, for a small family, including child and nurse. Address, giving particulars and terms, M. E., Box No. 158 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3¾ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
200 BOXES FALL HAT RIBBONS,
NEW STYLES, from 1s. to 4s. PER YARD.,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS!
NEW EMBROIDERIES.
INVOICES LACE GOODS.
Now opening,
FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES,
FALL STOCK WHITE GOODS and FLANNELS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.
N. B.—1,000 doz. best quality Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves.
All the full colors.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, SEPT. 2, MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS; splendid array of Paris modes. Largest, cheapest and most reliable fashion magazine ever published. Fall number ready THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS AND INVENTORS, AROUSE!—Now is the time to think, to invent, and to develope new inventions, while business is dull.

Now is the time to secure Patents and have them READY for the renewal of business or for traffic.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the manufacture of new and useful articles of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure Patents in England, France, Belgium, and other European countries.

Inventors, wake up! Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, having a branch office in Washington, continue to solicit Patents as usual, on the most extensive scale and in the best manner.

They have acted as attorneys for more than 15,000 patentees, to all of whom they refer.

All who want their patent business done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, should address or apply as above.

Pamphlets of advice to inventors, in different languages, about Patent Laws, &c., furnished free.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING-WOOD,
At 20 cents
for 10 or more boxes.
Address C. COLLINS,
foot of East 23d-st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ENGLISH SOLES AND STILTON CHEESE for dinner to-day. For sale—English Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippen Herring, Home-made Ginger Wine, $1 60 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Dunlop's Ale, $1 25 per dozen, 25 cents allowed for bottles. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

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GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss LEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DILTZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $125 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 56 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REOPEN their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 847 Post office, with City references.

MISS E. C. FORBES' SCHOOL, AT NO. 22 North Moore-street, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept, 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 282 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College.
Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Competent professors and teachers are employed in the various departments. Military drill will receive special attention. Apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, No. 4 Carroll-place, between Court and Clinton streets. Fall term will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. The course of instruction is systematic and practical. Gymnastic apparatus on the play-ground.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 608 Broadway, by his new practical system acquired by experience, dispenses with all text books, theories, and teaches the pupil to originate his own entries, and carry on his books as in real business. Apply this day.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE, NO. 49 West 15th-st, New-York. Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 2d day of September.
JOSEPH DURTHALLER, S. J., President.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., will reopen on MONAY, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address
J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH PLAIN buildings, well watered, within 1 to 1½ hours' ride from New-York, worth $2,000 to $4,000. Soil must be deep and rich, and well adapted for fruit and market-gardening. Address, with full particulars, L. HUBERT, Box 2,435 New-York Post-office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A FINE FARM and country seat of 40 acres; the soil is good; buildings nearly new; running spring water at the door, and an abundance of fruit of every kind. Price reasonable. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

FARM WANTED—NEAR NEWARK, N. J., OR improved property in the City of Newark, in exchange for a very desirable dwelling-house in the City of New-York. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, [illegible] experience in teaching, a graduate [illegible] Mass.—and who has been [illegible] Holyoke Seminary, desires an [illegible] teacher in a private family, or in a [illegible] inary. Qualifications: Latin, French, [illegible] etry and higher English. Address A. B., [illegible] logical Seminary, No. 9 University-place, [illegible] City. Best references given.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of [illegible] branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest [illegible] established academy or some private school [illegible] York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would [illegible] Institution; references and all particulars [illegible] view. Address EDWARDS, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED.—[illegible] ARIES.—A very competent German gentleman [illegible] the piano-forte; a well qualified German lady [illegible] piano-forte and drawing and painting; an excellent teacher of classics and sciences [illegible] Call personally, at Annandale Station, [illegible] ask for the Military Institute and Ladies [illegible]

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the [illegible] language in one of the first institutes, and in [illegible] best families of New-York, wishes for [illegible] a school or family. Satisfactory testimonials [illegible] ences. Terms moderate. Address B. K., [illegible] *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY [illegible] mended, offer their services to teach French [illegible] needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in [illegible] well as at their family's residences; or to give [illegible] lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] tween 9 and 12 A. M.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," 596 BROADWAY—A reliable Educational [illegible] for schools and teachers. A few first-class female [illegible] are wanted. Personal applications necessary [illegible] are gratuitously supplied with circulars of [illegible]
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, [illegible] of teaching the English branches, French [illegible] and rudiments of music, and who has had experience [illegible] teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school [illegible] vate family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY [illegible] qualified to teach all the English branches [illegible] for children, wants a situation in a school or [illegible] or as instructress in a private family; salary [illegible] an object as a pleasant home; best of references [illegible] dress T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted [illegible] a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather [illegible] elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., [illegible] Office, Box No. 104.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady with the best of references, a situation as [illegible] in a school, or as governess or companion; is willing to go anywhere in this country or to Cuba. Address [illegible] ROYCE, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in [illegible] capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A FRENCH FAMILY wish to meet with a gentleman music teacher who will give two hours' lessons weekly in part payment for his board; also, a lady teacher of the [illegible] branches. Address A. B. T., Station G, 8th-av.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, [illegible] been teaching for the past two years, [illegible] tion as teacher in a school, academy [illegible] the classics, mathematics, French, &c. [illegible] erences given. [illegible]

A LADY GRADUATE [illegible] forming a private class of young ladies [illegible] English branches, French and Music. [illegible] President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER would instruct in English, French and music, [illegible] board or a small salary; unexceptionable references. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE B[illegible] schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or [illegible] coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* [illegible]

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, [illegible] Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers [illegible] tute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR [illegible]
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen [illegible] tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute [illegible] or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in [illegible] the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own [illegible] Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT [illegible] SULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS [illegible] moved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand [illegible] Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos [illegible] and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise [illegible] war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $[illegible] per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—[illegible] excellent English-basement house No. 102 East [illegible] st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now [illegible] the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be [illegible] with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, [illegible] Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better [illegible] place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, [illegible] east corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes [illegible] of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting [illegible] collecting moderate. He has many applications for [illegible] houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:
S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr, Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

RENT $250.—TO LET, THE LOWER PART OF the new house, No. 560 Broome-st. Contains gas fixtures, range, stationary tubs, baths, etc. Would [illegible] small family only.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse [illegible] and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, [illegible]

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms [illegible] agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices [illegible] carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st, near 6th-av., suitable for a [illegible] respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," [illegible] graw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house, with garden, stables, and every convenience for a first-class residence, with eight acres of land, [illegible] situated on Long Island Sound. For particulars [illegible] at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st.; if rented to a small family, [illegible] owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of [illegible] rent in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTIETH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, [illegible] family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. [illegible] 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. [illegible] West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by [illegible] Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE business property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of this city. Must be in good order and well improved. Apply to the owner, [illegible] REED, No. 195 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY, A small house, or a part of a house, for a genteel family, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood; if [illegible] ly furnished, preferred, or the furniture purchased, [illegible] fered at a bargain; the rent must be decidedly low. Address J. M., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, [illegible] &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of those firms, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible] 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York—Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August [illegible], 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND [illegible] OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. (EASTERN DIVISION), No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD—A meeting of the Bondholders of this road will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st. By order of the Receivers. S. M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF a call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Clinton Garden, Nos. 126 and 128 Clinton-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Election District to meet in their Assembly District Conventions and appoint two delegates and one alternate to the State Convention, which meets Sept. 11, 1861.
Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
By order of E. ELLIOTE, President.
JAS. M. MCCASLIN, ISAAC L. CHADWICK, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the Hall, No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, to choose delegates to represent the Ward in the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, which is to select two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. Polls open at 7½ P. M., close at 9½ P. M.
PHILIP KEILEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONALSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to elect, by ballot, two delegates and two alternates to represent this District in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of September, 1861. The polls will open at 7½ P. M. and close at 9½ P. M.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are hereby notified that an election will be held at No. 283 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, for two delegates to a District Convention, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee. JOSEPH MANING, President.
J. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1861, at No. 375 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WILLIAM PHAIR, Secretaries.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at	4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at	5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 26 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)
10th-st., E. R. ....7:15 A. M. | Peck-slip ....7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R. 8:10 A. M. | Pier No. 4............9 A. M.
Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife,* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

ASSISTANT-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861, for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at Gen. Sherman's Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., with about 11,300 bushels of oats, 211 tons of hay, and 128 tons of straw, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Assistant-Quartermaster may direct.

Bids will be for each article separately, and will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," "Hay" or "Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster,
United States Army.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st, until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

AUCTION SALES

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering-place known as

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,"

In the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 17 miles northeast from Lancaster, 18 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-Hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77½ ACRES OF LAND,

Part of it excellent farming land, and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS"

The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering-places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.
ADAM KONIGMACHER, WM. CARPENTER, Executors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A RESPECTABLE PARTNER WANTED.—Either silent or active, in an independent, old-established and very respectable importing business; the very best of reference given and required; no agents need answer. Address DAVID, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—PARTNERSHIP AVOIDED.—A business man, with ten to twelve thousand dollars, is wanted, for a first-class established business that will, with moderate efforts, pay $20,000 to $25,000 per annum. No risk, and no competition. Address E. S. EVANS, Post-Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, established twenty years; to be disposed of on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Apply to J. VOORHEES, Attorney, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF SOUTH WILLIAM-st. a PACKAGE OF PAPERS. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the package at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, No. 18 William-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON..................TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 558 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM McDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW......................SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
KANGAROO......................SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Ships WM. F. STORER sails Monday, Sept. 2; EMERALD ISLE, Sept. 7, and GUY MANNERING, Sept. 14. For passage, at low rates, or for drafts, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily,* for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily,* for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily,* for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—FOR WHEAT OR RYE A PURE and reliable super-phosphate of lime, made by ourselves and warranted; also bone-dust and guano.
TREDWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

So great has been the rush to see that wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
That the Manager has been induced to retain him
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.

It is universally admitted that he is the
GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD,
LIVING IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT.
He is celebrated in the historical records of the Bible as
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
whose "bones are as strong pieces of brass," "like bars of iron;" who "esteemeth iron as straw and brass as rotten wood;" and of whom the sacred history says: "Upon the earth there is not his like."—Job, chapters xl. and xli.

These quotations show him to be an animal of
IMMENSE SIZE AND GIGANTIC STRENGTH,
and as "his like has never been seen upon the earth," he is
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.

Every visitor allows him to be the most marvelous creature ever seen in America. His mouth is the wonder of everybody; when open, is full
TWO FEET IN WIDTH.
Large enough to take in a child two years old.

He is to be seen in the Museum at all hours, in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in the historic Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
the Talented Young Violinist, &c.

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M., at each of which is produced the Moral Domestic Drama,
WOMAN'S LOVE,
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce,
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
FIRST NIGHT OF W. ARLINGTON.
First night of a new PARLOR OPERA.
GEORGE CHRISTY and MASTER LEON.
New walk around, "Fight for Uncle Sam."
GEORGE CHRISTY, J. STRATTON, and E. HASLAM.
Admittance 25 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!!
SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 24 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, BY THE OUTSIDE ROUTE.—The commodious and well-known steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Fort Hamilton and Cliffwood each way. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Fort Hamilton at 4½, and arrive in the City by 5 o'clock. Persons desirous of an opportunity of viewing the fortifications of the harbor, including Fort Lafayette, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Navesink and the Atlantic Ocean, will find this a good opportunity. Fare to Keyport, 25 cents; Fort Hamilton, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to Keyport and back, 40 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Fare 50 cents, excursion tickets 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing at 4, Yonkers at 5.30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAY-FLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 8 A. M.; James' Slip, E. R., at 8½; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9½. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

FARE TO ALBANY REDUCED.—PASSAGE between New-York and Albany by People's Line of steamers NEW WORLD and ISAAC NEWTON is reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Best work at lowest prices.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

man behaved [illegible]. Our loss was one man killed and two wounded, of Capt. DINGLEDAY'S company, from Elmira, N. Y. It is supposed the rebels lost [illegible] men. The detachment was under command of Lieut.-Col. CHASE, Twenty-third New-York.

THE SURGEONS AT BULL RUN.

STATEMENT BY DR. J. W. STEWART, SURGEON OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

On the morning of the 13th of August, eleven surgeons of volunteer regiments arrived in Washington from Richmond, where they had been prisoners of war, and from which place they were allowed to depart on giving the parole of honor, usual in war, not to serve again in the Army of the United States, unless released or exchanged. I was one of those surgeons.

On the afternoon of the day of our arrival, an article appeared in the Washington *Sun*, a small, cheap paper of Washington City, in terms as follows:

"The oligarchy authorities are trying to get rid of the burden of feeding prisoners in their hands by discharging them on parole. This morning twenty-four (made prisoners after the battle of Bull Run) reached here. They left Richmond on the day before yesterday, and were sent by rail to our lines near Fortress Monroe. The following is a copy of the obligation forced on them, viz.:

"We, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and citizens of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of honor that we will not, by arms, information or otherwise, during the existing hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States of America, aid or abet the enemies of the said Confederate States, or any of them, in any form or manner whatsoever, until released or exchanged. Witness,

WM. H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

August 11, 1861."

We presume that those who gave such a parole will be shipped to their homes without delay, as such men will clearly be worse than useless in any military service.

The following is a list of the returning Surgeons among the lot, viz.:

Foster Swift, Eighth New-York; J. H. Stewart, First Minnesota; J. M. Lewis, Second Wisconsin; Eugene Benquet, Seventy-first New-York; Chas S. De Graw, Eighth New-York; and G. H. Winston, Eighth New-York.

The Assistant-Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment refused, to his credit be it said, to accept the parole, and remains a prisoner at Richmond.

The whole party were threatened with popular violence repeatedly on their way from Richmond to Fortress Monroe."

Through the paragraph in the above article in relation to the "Assistant Surgeon of the Minnesota First" refusing to accept his parole, "to his credit be it said," made it pretty transparent that the intention was principally to stab at the "Surgeon of the Minnesota First," and by the comparison to discredit him, I nevertheless concluded to take no notice of the falsehood and inferential slander, knowing that time rights all things, and that truth generally prevails in the long run. But some of the other surgeons, however, thought it advisable to speak to the editor about it. They informed me that he apologized for its insertion, stating that the facts had been *misrepresented* to him; and the editor would have corrected it in his own columns if he had been required to do so; but, as the other papers, including the New-York Press, had made a more just and accurate representation of the circumstances under which we had given our parole, and had also omitted the personal stab aimed especially at me, it was not deemed of enough consequence to ask for a formal retraction in the *Star*.

It seems, however, that the same article, just as it originally appeared, was carefully *saved up* by some one here in St. Paul, who is the fit ally of the hidden slanderer in Washington, and that it is launched at me by a republication in the *Pioneer* the next morning after my arrival in St. Paul, no doubt intending it as my welcome home, after a tour of hard service in the field, in which I most certainly endeavored to perform my whole duty to the country and the men of the regiment of which I was surgeon, without counting risks, or halting at sacrifices, pecuniary or personal.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not particularly thin-skinned, and can stand any moderate amount of ordinary newspaper abuse; but this imputation sought to be cast upon me is so outrageously unfair and unjust, that I cannot forbear asking you to grant me some considerable space in your paper for the detail of facts of an interesting character, which, I think, will exonerate me before the public, and show that I perhaps deserve their praise instead of censure.

On the 21st of July, the day of the battle of Bull Run, and some time after noon, as the Minnesota First was near the battle-field, and just about entering upon it, to assume the position where it fought so gallantly, the Chief Medical Director informed me that he wished me to establish my hospital at Sudley Church, situated near the battle-field, and where we could get plenty of water for the wounded, and also directed me to send forward my Assistant Surgeon, together with the hospital attendants, members of the Band, ambulances, litters, stretchers, &c., immediately in the rear of the regiment, so as to convey to me the wounded as soon as the temporary dressings had been applied on the field by my Assistant, as all the amputations, and such other operations as might be necessary, were to be performed exclusively at the hospital.

Having sent forward the assistants and ambulances, there being as yet no duty for me to perform, I went upon the battle-field, and was immediately in the rear of my regiment when it first came under and returned fire.

The first man of our regiment brought to me wounded had his arm nearly shot off, and I took him in an ambulance and went with him to the Church Hospital; and before I got his arm dressed the wounded were poured in thick upon me, until I had all and more than I could attend to, especially as no temporary dressings had been applied to the men on the field!

While working among my wounded—there being at that time over fifty of our brave Minnesotians stretched bleeding and ghastly upon the grass under the trees of the beautiful grove wherein the hospital was located, a mounted officer of Gen. MCDOWELL's staff suddenly rode up to the door of the church and loudly cried out to us: "We're whipped to death—a retreat has been ordered—*retreat immediately!*"

At this moment this was the condition of things at the church. There were in it, or lying immediately around it, on the grass, nearly five hundred wounded soldiers, nearly four hundred of which were our own men—all moaning and groaning with pain—some calling for "Water," "Water," "Just one drop of cold water!" Others, "O, Doctor, come stop this bleeding, or I'll bleed to death!" "For God's sake, Doctor, come and take off this arm," or "this leg," or "take out this ball," &c.

When the officer was heard by them ordering the surgeons and hospital attendants to "retreat" along the Army, I was in the midst of our Minnesota boys, attending to them, and the poor fellows cried out to me, "If you are going to leave us kill us first, the enemy will bayonet us as they did the wounded before" (referring to the skirmish of the 18th) and "Don't let us live to be butchered by them;" while some of the enemies' wounded, mainly Alabamians and Carolinians, also begged "For God's sake, don't leave us to die, without our wounds dressed, because we're enemies."

I replied to our Minnesota boys, that "I disbelieved the reports that the enemy bayoneted the wounded, and that in no event would I leave them or obey the order to retreat—this they might rely upon."

Having thus calmed them somewhat, I went into the Church and got together with the other Surgeons, about twenty-five in all, and a brief consultation was had as to what we should do; when all but five or six concluded to run, and some of them forthwith went off at a double quick without so much as taking their instruments.

For myself I feel no regret that I deemed it my duty to be one of the few who deliberately stayed rather than of the many who saved themselves from imprisonment, or *from the necessity of giving their parole*, by quickly retiring and leaving the wounded to bleed and expire unaided, at least by them.

If such conduct on my part be treason, the malignant souls, professional or what not, here, or at Washington, who covertly strike at me in newspapers or otherwise, may make the most of it.

I have only to say to those who were bereaved and afflicted in this State, by that awful battle, that their dear ones who were wounded received, night and day, every attention I could bestow; and of those of our brave boys who died at Sudley Church, it may comfort their wives, mothers, and sisters, a little, to know that they died in my arms, and that no stranger wiped the death-damp from their brows, and caught their last earthly gaze, and laid them tenderly and gently down into their humble graves beneath the tall cypress-trees near the battle-field where in every breeze are sung the [illegible] of Minnesota's dead, who manfully fought to preserve the integrity of our Republic, and died under the "old flag."

But it may be alleged that I staid because I had not time to escape, or the means of going. To this I would answer that I might have left along with our own regiment, (the last to retreat,) which did not reach the church on their way back in good order from the battle-field until the consultation among the surgeons before referred to was over, and most of the retreating doctors had alreday left. Long after our regiment had gone, there was, likewise, plenty of time for me to have retreated, as from this period *fully an hour elapsed* before the enemy appeared at the church-door, and cut off all escape had any one still intended to fly. Not only was there thus plenty of time in which to get away, but I had the means of rapid locomotion away from all imprisonment and all danger to where no parole would be required of me—to Washington, instead of to Richmond—on a good horse, which, ready saddled and fully equipped for the road, was standing awaiting me at the church-door. I had only to mount and away, and no doubt would have been praised for a lucky dog by those meaner sort of people who now censure me for not doing that which they, no doubt, would have done—run away from their duty.

But, to continue. Between six and seven o'clock, the enemy appeared, (having by that time, it seems, found out he had a victory, or, at all events, that our Army was falling back.) I was outside the church on my knees, extracting a Minié ball out of the head of an Alabamian, when a squad of cavalry rode up to the church. It was commanded by Lieut. CUMMINGS, of Col. STEWART'S Virginia Cavalry, who, leaning from his horse and placing a pistol at my head, and cocking it with a sort of disagreeable "click," said: "I demand you to surrender."

I had just cut down to the ball, and felt indignant at his treatment, especially as he saw me engaged so busily. I drew my head out of the range of his pistol, and said to him sharply: "Use a little more care in the handling of that article, as my experience the past few hours makes me extremely sensitive to the even careless use of fire-arms." He retorted, "God d—n your soul, answer me more civil, or I will put a bullet through your head!"

This piece of agreeable information, accompanied by his very prepossessing appearance and amiable manner, induced me to request him, politely, to defer that little operation until I had completed mine, my language being: "Just wait, Sir, first, until I extract this bullet out of this patient's head, as he is one of your own men, of the Fourth Alabama."

He immediately replied, "I beg your pardon," and did manage to wait until I had extracted the ball.

In a few seconds I had the Minié in my hand, and the Lieutenant then very politely asked me if "I would give my word of honor not to escape."

I replied, "I have voluntarily remained to take care of my wounded, and, of course, will not leave them," and I so pledged myself.

He then wished me to pledge that "none of the other Surgeons and attendants would escape."

I said, "they could speak for themselves—I would call them out of the church."

I went in and called them out. He rode up to the door and asked them "to give their parole not to escape," which they readily did.

I might as well here mention that, some fifteen minutes previous to Lieut. CUMMINGS' arrival, I had told my orderly, private WILLIAMS, to take my horse and make his escape, if he could, but the same cavalry had intercepted his retreat by a short cut, and brought both him and the horse to the hospital with them, which was the last I saw of either until I met Mr. WILLIAMS a prisoner in the tobacco warehouse at Richmond.

Having in this manner formally surrendered, the attending Surgeons busied themselves taking care of the wounded during all of Sunday night and all of Monday, but in the afternoon of Monday we were notified by Col. STEWART, of the Virginia Cavalry, that the orders from head-quarters were to take us to Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction, some ten miles distant; for which point five or six of us were started at between five and six o'clock, in a small, one-horse, two-wheeled, rickety old ambulance, or cart, with the bottom partly out, no seats, over a miserable road, the night very dark, and the rain pouring down in torrents, as it had been doing ever since the latter part of Sunday night, and continued in fact to do so most incessantly until Tuesday morning. On our journey we were under the charge of Lieut. CUMMINGS and a squad of his cavalry. Along with us, following in the rear, was another ambulance, a two-horse, four-wheeled affair, loaded with other prisoners, non-medical officers of our army.

Our course of travel lay over the battle-field and on the road leading from it. As long as daylight permitted us to see, which was until we reached to within three miles or so of Manassas, we noticed that the dead of the enemy, men and horses, were continually scattered, and yet unburied, over the whole route, and that squads of rebels were busy hunting up their wounded, placing them in common transportation wagons without springs, and sending them forward to the Junction.

At intervals we would be challenged by parties of their irregular cavalry, and two or three times were stopped, and it was demanded of us "who we were," and "where we were going," in every case meeting with the most gross, wanton and ferocious insults and curses from the "chivalry." Nor did we receive this savage treatment from coarse, uneducated, uncultivated men. The worst case occurred while we were being driven some few rods in advance of our escort, which had stopped behind for a few moments, for some purpose or other. A horseman with a rifle slung across his shoulder, rode up in front and compelled us to stop, and asked who we were and where we were going; and, though by his language, evidently a man of education, and one who could probably, on a pinch, put on the outside manners of civilization, he commenced a barbarian tirade of abuse, calling us d—d lazy Yankee sons of b——s; "why don't you go and bury your dead? you ought to be shot," making, at the same time, a motion as if he would unsling his rifle from his shoulder. Being prisoners, unarmed, in the midst of the enemy, several of his "chivalric" fellows, over whom he seemed to have some command, having come up in the meantime, of course there was nothing for us to do but explain, as we did, quietly and calmly, though our blood was boiling that we were prisoners of war, without volition of our own, that we had solicited permission to go upon the field and attend to our wounded and dead, but the Confederate commanders had refused us.

I would here observe particularly that this was the fact—we had formally asked the rebel officers who came to us at Sudley Church, some of them of high position, to allow us to search the battle-field over for our wounded and dead; but was peremptorily and altogether refused. I would likewise state in this connection, that the rebel loss in killed and wounded was very heavy—by their own admission to us surgeons, much heavier than our own, as well on account of the superiority of our arms, all Minié rifles and muskets, and the more skillful practice of our artillery and small arms, (they complimented the shooting of the Minnesotians,) as from the fact that they thought they were going to be defeated in the early part of the battle, and undertook to remove their wounded ten miles to Manassas, which, over such a road and in common lumber wagons, occasioned a great fatality, especially as Minié bullets make no trifle of a wound. The refusal to let us go over the field was, perhaps, dictated somewhat by a reluctance to allow us to see the extent of their loss, and, partly, that we should not view their position, which they did not know but they would require immediately again for another battle; for it is a fact, that they did not know of the panic which seized our whole army, nor the extent of its demoralization, and that for several days they were daily and nightly in expectation of our advance again, with reinforcements.

But to resume. Lieut. CUMMINGS having come up, further explained our purpose in traveling to Manassas to the cowardly Virginian who could so grossly insult men in our situation; and we then proceeded on our journey without further molestation. It was about here we were told that two of our wounded men had been picked up, and were in one of the lumber wagons; from which we heard them ordered to be transferred to the covered ambulance behind us, and taken along with us to the Junction; but we did not see them, not being allowed to get out of our vehicle.

We reached Manassas about 10 o'clock; and, after waiting there in the cart about two hours, in the rain, were ordered to get out, and go up on the long porch of the little, low, old-fashioned country house, where BEAUREGARD had his head-quarters.

On the porch a table was set, and being invited to partake of viands, we sat down and drank of his coffee and eat of his crackers (all there was) with, on my part, an appetite slightly enhanced by my nearly forty hours' of enforced abstinence from all food, and by our wet-to-the-skin-and-shivering condition generally. Supper over, and midnight having come, an Aid of BEAUREGARD appeared and said he was very sorry we were brought down—it was done under a mistake—and as it was late the General could not see us before morning. Anathematizing such a "mistake" to the bottom of our hearts, we were next shown into a small neighboring barn, where, in the midst of wounded and dying Confederates, and of the members of the guard not on duty, we laid down on the barn floor, on which was a slight sprinkling of hay, and without covering of any kind, and our clothes all wet through, slept, or tried to sleep, until morning; but the cursing and quarreling amongst the guard, and the changing of sentinels every two or three hours, "murdered sleep" most effectually.

In the morning, on going from the barn over to BEAUREGARD's head-quarters, I passed in the barn-yard the four-wheeled ambulance which had accompanied us from the battle-field the night before. Observing that two men were lying in it, I looked in curiously to see who they were, when, to my astonishment, I found them to be two of our own "boys"—private CANNON, of Company I, (the same whose wounded leg Capt. PELL, when ordered so peremptorily to retreat, stopped behind to bind up before he left him,) and Corporal PIERSON, of Company B, of Stillwater, who had received two balls through his right thigh, fracturing the bone. The astonishment of the poor fellows even surpassed my own, for they did not imagine I was within fifty miles of them; and the joy of all three of us at the meeting cannot be adequately expressed. They had lain out in the rain on the field all Sunday night and managed to crawl during Monday between two and three miles from where they fell, towards Manassas, to the spot where the rebels had picked them up. They were the same two men we had ordered to be transferred to the ambulance, on our night journey, in which they were compelled to sleep all night, having their blankets to cover them. I immediately procured their removal to one of the Confederate hospitals, where I dressed their wounds, and left them pretty comfortable, and I did not behold them again until I saw them at a hospital in Richmond, some two weeks afterwards; and when I left the city to come home, CANNON was nearly recovered, and PIERSON doing as well as could be expected of a man with a fractured thigh.

Returning to our quarters in the barn, we partook of breakfast, consisting of cold cooked flitch and crackers, but without drink, all of which we understood had been sent us from the General's quarters.

We were now waited upon by Col. PRESTON, one of BEAUREGARD's staff, who brought the parole, before quoted, and so much carped at, for us to sign.

Holding the paper in his hand, Col. PRESTON said to us: "Gentlemen, I have here for your signatures the parole usually required of prisoners of war, and the Surgeons only are to be allowed to sign it." (There were other of our Army officers present.)

He then read it to us. After he had finished the reading, the privilege was asked of examining and reading it for ourselves. It was handed to us, and being satisfied as to its exact nature, I asked for the rest that we might take it with us, and retire by ourselves, and consult as to what we should do. Col. PRESTON replied, "Certainly, take what time you want."

On this we went inside the barn, and in one corner of it, by ourselves, held our consultation. In about fifteen minutes we retunded, and addressed him as follows:

"Sir, will you allow us to return to Sudley Church, and attend to our wounded there, and wait a few days before signing this parole, to see if our Government does not send to make arrangements for our protection, for the burial of our dead and the care of our wounded?"

Colonel P. (with emphasis) answered, "*No!* I am authorized to present this parole for your signatures *now*—and cannot promise that another opportunity will be afforded for this purpose after this morning; the object of your signing it is to allow you to return and take care of your wounded if you desire to do so."

The conversation was further carried on by myself, an senior Surgeon, speaking for the rest as follows:

SURGEON—Is signing that parole the only condition on which we will be allowed to go back and attend to our wounded?

COLONEL P.—It is, Sir.

SURGEON—What disposition is to be made of us if we do not sign it?

COLONEL P.—I am not authorized to say—I am only authorized to speak with you as to your signing this parole—to the medical officers only.

SURGEON—We ask you, then, (not in your official capacity in this particular duty but as an officer,) what will be done with us if we do not sign it?

COLONEL P.—You are prisoners of war, and prisoners of war are placed under guard and sent to Richmond at once.

We now asked and obtained permission to again retire and consult together.

A good deal of feeling entered into our private discussions.

Two questions presented themselves. Four or five hundred of our wounded were lying in a critical condition in the hospital near the battle field, needing all our care and attention. If we signed the parole we could go back and attend to them, relieve their sufferings, and save the most of them from dying the death otherwise most probably inevitable. But, on the other hand, if we signed it, it practically cuts us off from our positions in the Army; and our chances of being soon exchanged so as to resume them would be much less than if we remained prisoners of war in the enemy's hands. If we refused, however, to sign at all, we would become such prisoners of war, would be removed to Richmond at once, and our wounded would be in a great degree sacrificed. Some of us felt that we would rather sacrifice ourselves than that; but before deciding we returned to Col. PRESTON, when this conversation took place:

Surgeon STEWARN—Colonel, we have as yet come to no decision; but the wounded of my regiment at the Sudley Church Hospital being as four to one of any other there—over fifty—and having followed them nearly 2,000 miles as their medical attendant, I feel that it is my duty to go back and attend to them at any and all sacrifices. I dislike very much to sign this parole; and though I will now do so, it is only and rather than leave my men to die uncared for, or to be attended to by strangers merely.

Col. P.—Doctor, this is a matter that rests entirely with you all—you understand, it is a voluntary matter.

I made no reply to this cool observation of that being a voluntary act to which they forced us by a combination of inexorable circumstances, but proceeded at once to sign the parole, in which I was followed by all my colleagues, the Surgeons of the Sudley Church Hospital.

We were then returned to our Hospital at the battle-field, our return being made in a more comfortable vehicle, and by a different route from that by which we had come.

On our arrival we were distressed to find that during our absence of about twenty-four hours only, nearly twenty of our men men had died, some of whom would almost certainly have been saved if the surgeons had not been removed so long away from them; and this melancholy fact confirmed us in the opinion that we had pursued the true path of duty in subscribing to the only course by which we were still allowed to give those who yet remained alive the benefit of all the skill and nursing we could bestow.

Thus we continued to do for some two weeks longer, when the Confederates deemed them sufficiently recovered to be removed to Richmond; and the next day they also compelled us to follow to the same city.

It is possible there are some who will think this tour of duty at Sudley Church was a pleasant one. After the rebels took their wounded away, there still remained between three and four hundred of our men to be cared for. The rain being over by Tuesday morning, the weather grew exceedingly warm, and the sun very powerful, and the whole atmosphere became loaded with the odor of decaying mortality from the unburied dead of the battle-field, to which was added for our own immediate discomfort, the fetor from so many festering wounds immediately around us in the hospital. Besides this inconvenience, we had severe and exhausting labor day and night, and we had besides, after the battle, to provide sustenance for ourselves and men by sending out and purchasing food in the neighboring country, the surgeons contributing of their own private means as a fund for this purpose—without which we should all have starved. It was nearly a week before the Confederate commissariat became sufficiently organized and plentiful to ration us.

I would here say, in the spirit of awarding sheer justice even to enemies and traitors, that the officers of the enemy who visited us at the church, all treated us well and considerately; and I may [illegible] with whom we came in contact everywhere, saving and excepting the senior official before mentioned, who was superintending the collection of the wounded on the battle-field, and excepting also the lower state of their mob, and the women of all ranks.

On reaching Manassas on our way to Richmond, we were stopped at head-quarters, and had an interview with BEAUREGARD, by whom we were politely treated, and who ascribed the condition our wounded had so soon attained to our remaining to take care of them. He then indorsed upon our parole the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FIRST CORPS, }
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 3. }

The parole of these surgeons was taken to prevent the necessity of guarding them while they were attending to the enemy's wounded, with the understanding that it was to be continued by the War Department after leaving here, and that they were to be permitted to return to their homes when their service would be no longer required, on the ground that they were non-combatants, and might have got off if they had imitated their fellow-officers.

(Signed,) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

We were then placed in charge of a Lieutenant, and conveyed by railroad to Richmond; and after remaining there some several days were forwarded to Norfolk, and thence from Fortress Monroe to Washington City.

Here our conduct was generally approved by the Government, and especially approved by our acting Surgeon-General, who told us he "*was proud of us—we had nobly sustained the honor and credit of the profession*;" and he at once granted us a furlough to recruit our health and energies for three months, unless by an exchange of prisoners we could be sooner ordered into active service.

One more matter, and I have done. An invidious comparison has been attempted to be instituted between Dr. LE BOUTILLIER, the Assistant Surgeon, and myself, to my disadvantage. The statement of a few facts will put this all right before the public. The last I saw of Dr. LE BOUTILLIER, until I met him in Richmond, was on the day of the battle, just before I ordered up the ambulances, and just as the regiment was going on the battle-field; at which time he had with him a knapsack containing bandages for temporarily dressing the wounded on the field, and some stimulating beverages to enable those wounded who were very faint, to reach the hospital. When the wounded began to come in freely upon me, noticing that no temporary bandages had been applied, I asked "what the Assistant-Surgeon was doing?" and was told that he was gallantly fighting, having a musket, and was cheering on and rallying the men. The next news that came reported him wounded, and the next, that he was killed; and in this last belief I rested until two or three days after the battle, when on being introduced to a Confederate cavalry officer as the "Surgeon of the Minnesota First," he remarked, that on the evening of the battle, between the battle-field and Centreville, and between two and three miles distant from the former he had captured a man, who, on being taken stated that he was the "Assistant-Surgeon of the Minnesota First," but that, as he had no uniform or commission, he had not credited him, and had sent him on with other prisoners to Richmond. From his description, I had no doubt it was Dr. LE B., and so told the officer. On reaching Richmond, I was exceedingly glad to greet once more, in life and health, my missing medical colleague; for, though a prisoner in the tobacco warehouse, he was safe and sound, without a wound, and in seemingly excellent health; and being duly recognized as a medical man, was assisting in attending the Federal wounded, who had just been brought to Richmond from our hospital.

When he found the surgeons of our party were about leaving for home on their parole, he very naturally evinced an anxiety to accompany us, and expressed the belief that, as soon as the surgeons left behind had got the wounded further on, and in good condition, the same privilege would be extended to him, when he would promptly avail himself of it, and that he would "probably not be more than two or three weeks behind me." I said I thought so, too; and we bid each other good-by, and parted.

This is the truth; and no one will be more surprised, when he hears it, at the falsehood in relation to his "refusing his parole!" than will the brave Assistant Surgeon of the Minnesota First.

And this is all I have to say, except to recommend those jealous, carping, fault-finding busy bodies, who are ever suggesting something wrong in the First Regiment, in its officers, its organization, or something else, that they had better enlist to carry a musket in the service of their country, than to be thus cruelly damaging the cause by slandering its defenders. J. H. STEWART,
Surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment.

E. B. SCHNABEL'S ARREST.

The following is the order on which E. B. SCHNABEL was arrested:

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

WESTELL RUSSELL, Hartford: Deliver SCHNABEL to Col. BURKE at Fort Lafayette.

WM. H. SEWARD.

NEW-ORLEANS DESOLATE.

PROVISIONS SCARCE AND COSTLY—THE CITY DULL —NOTHING TO PREVENT THE ASCENSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Two ladies who arrived from New-Orleans on Friday last, represent the state of affairs in the Crescent City as most deplorable. Butter was selling at 75 cents per pound, and little to be had at that; coffee was 50 cents per pound; no beef was to be had but Texas beef. In short, these ladies say that the Louisianians will have to live on rice and bacon all Winter. Nearly all the available men had gone to the war, and those at home were drilling daily.

Our informants say there is nothing to prevent the National vessels from ascending the Mississippi. A plan was about being carried into effect to turn the Dry Docks into floating batteries.

These ladies were nine days in reaching this City. They came *via* the Jackson and Mississippi Railroad, having great difficulty in getting over the line, owing to the declaration of martial law in Nashville. Nearly all who pass through Nashville are searched by the Confederates.

MR. RUSSELL AND CAPT. MEAGHER.

SIR: My attention was called to-day on my return from the review of the division across the Potomac, to a letter from officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in which the writers say that in "one or two of the more recent letters of Mr. RUSSELL to the London *Times* allusions have been made to Capt. T. F. MEAGHER, seeming to imply that at and immediately after the battle of Bull Run he was wanting in his duty, and did not exhibit that steadiness and bravery," &c. The officers did not do me the honor of reading my letters. I never alluded to Capt. MEAGHER but in reference to his appearance at Centreville. The officers signing the letter did not see him, they say, after the final repulse. My statement is that he came up on foot to the hill at Centreville, with expressions admitting that there had been a severe defeat at the hands of the Confederates. As to the mode in which he discharged his duty, as to his personal conduct in the battle, I said not a word, though I did notice an absurd statement about a flag, which I dare say amused if it did not annoy Capt. MEAGHER himself.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. RUSSELL.

P. S.—I need scarcely say that the lies which are printed of me do not deserve notice or refutation. Not a word was said in my hearing to cause me annoyance on my visit to Harper's Ferry. The congenial attempts to excite the soldiery to assassination must be disgusting to Americans and soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

Severe Shock of Earthquake at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 31.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity at 5 o'clock this morning, arousing the people from their sleep.

Fire at Bishop Hill.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

A fire yesterday at Bishop Hill, in this State, destroyed several corn houses, machinery, and a large amount of broom corn, together with several hundred thousand feet of lumber, belonging to the Bishop Hill Colony. The loss is estimated at $3,000. No insurance.

Prince Napoleon and Suite.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived here from Lake Superior last night, and took the 9 o'clock train for Prairie du Chien this morning. All were in fine spirits.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from Quebec at 9½ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 60 passengers, and over $100,000 in specie.

The Grand Lodge of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. of O. F.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

At a meeting held in this city yesterday, of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Grand Representatives be directed to attend the [illegible] Grand Lodge of the United States, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 16th of September.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 31, 1861.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	88¾	1,000 C. & T. s. f. Bds.	73
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88	1,000 G. & C. 1st M.	96
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	78¾	*2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B	61
4,000 U. S. 5s, 1865....	86	10 Park Bank	87
1,600 Ill. Coup. Bs., '77	83	49 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	83
1,000 Mh. St. 8 w'k Bs.	79¾	64 do.	82½
16,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43¾	150 Pac. M. S. Co.	75¼
13,000 do.	43½	100 do. s15	75
5,000 do. b10	43¾	400 N. Y. Central R.	72¾
5,000 do.	43¾	50 do. s60	72
16,000 Virginia State 6s	54¾	1250 Erie R. Ass. Scrip.	70
5,000 do. s10	54	50 Hud. River R. s60	32¼
2,000 N. C. State 6s	61	50 do.	32½
2,000 do.	61¼	50 do.	32¾
2,000 do.	61½	100 Harlem Railroad	10¾
500 do.	62	100 Mich. Cen. R. s10	41½
1,000 California St. 7s.	75¾	50 do.	41¼
3,000 Pac. R. 7s. Guar'd by State of Mo.	36	100 do. s10	41¾
		50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	64
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	41¾	145 Gal. & Chicago R.	66
15,000 do. s10	41	50 do. s60	64¾
38,000 do.	41⅛	150 do.	66⅛
4,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Joseph R.	46	200 do.	65
		100 do. s30	65¾
1,500 N. Y. Central 6s	92	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
2,000 Harlem 2d Mt. Bs	90	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40¾
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	74	200 do.	40⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50 do. s10	40¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	15	100 do. s30	40¾

SATURDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange Board, as usual of late on Saturday, was held to-day. This Summer regulation terminates, by limitation, to-day, and a return to full sessions will not be unwelcome to the Street, as affording a more correct review of the market at the close of the week. The business this forenoon was to a fair amount on National and State Stocks, but moderate on the Railway Shares. The principal interest in the latter was in Galena, which sold as high as 66½ ₩ cent., cash, on the Street, for immediate delivery; closing, 66@66½ ₩ cent. New-York Central was steady at yesterday's closing of 72½@72⅞ ₩ cent. In other descriptions there was scarcely enough done to establish quotations. The National Funded Stocks were again firm at 88@88½ ₩ cent., and a large business was done by private sale in the Two-year Treasury Notes, at 97½@98 ₩ cent. Tennessee and Missouri Stocks were each ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier than at the close on Friday.

We learn that the heaviest subscriptions for any one day yet taken at the Sub-Treasury, on the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, were made to-day, to he amount of $300,000. It is stated that the Albany Exchange Bank has opened a subscription list in that city, and its success should encourage banks elsewhere to do likewise. During the week over $100,000 has been taken, of which $50,000 was in one subscription.

The following bids were made to-day on the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	83½	Metropolitan	78¾
Phenix	80	Market	75
Fulton	108	Shoe & Leather	75
National	80½	Corn Exchange	72
Seventh Ward	108	Continental	63¾
State of New-York	75	New-York County	67
Commerce	76½	Importers' & Traders'	78
Broadway	100	Park	86
American Exchange	75		

The Railway mortgages were bid for as follows;

N. Y. Central sixes	92	P. R. 7 ₩ c. guar by Mo.	35
N.Y.C. 6's (subsc'pt'n)	87	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	90¼
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¾	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	50
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	100	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c., '70	10
Erie firsts, '68	103½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10
Erie seconds, '59	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds, extended	100¾	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	38
Erie thirds, '83	86½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Han. & St. Joseph	29
Hudson sec. s. f. '85	94	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Galena & Chicago firsts	97¾
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97	L. Erie & Wabash	60¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	75	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	97½
N. I., Goshen line, '68	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73
N. Indiana firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. bonds	91¾
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	74		

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer United States, New-York, during August:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 1, 1861, by balance		$3,904,547 77
Account of Customs	$178,491 34	
Account of Patent Fees	4,039 35	
Account of Post-office Department	48,866 01	
Account of Loan Treasury Notes	9,754,392 85	
Account Miscellaneous	31,307 00—	$10,017,096 55
Payments		$13,921,644 32
Treasury Drafts	$8,939,112 45	
Post-office Drafts	74,342 27—	$9,013,464 72
Balance Aug. 31, 1861		$4,908,189 60
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$3,003,769 70	
By receipts during the month	5,304,105 33—	$8,307,875 03
To Payments		4,654.781 59
Balance		$3,653,093 45
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$128,091 30
To Payments		47,999 74
Balance		$80,091 56
By Receipts for Customs in Aug., 1861		$178,491 34
By Receipts for Customs in Aug., 1860		4,533,809 32
Decrease in August, 1861		$4,355,317 98
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$166,018 55
By Coin received during the Month	$7,659,353 61	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	293,561 49—	$7,952,915 16
Total		$8,118,933 71
To Payments in Coin	$7,522,570 21	
To Payments in Fine Bars	299,915 75—	7,821,728 96
Balance		$297,204 75
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$8,641,204 60	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,944,305 36—	$10,585,509 96
By Fine Bars do	28,529 52	
By Unparted Bullion do	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	3,074,865 00—	3,305,907 52
Total		$13,891,417 48
Less due Depositors		5,039,809 47
Balance		$8,851,608 01

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending August 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins	$1,848,000	
Foreign Bullion	2,500	
United States Bullion	3,100,000—	$4,950,500
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$152,000	
Foreign Bullion	83,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold.)	20,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins)	12,000	
Lake Superior	3,000	
Washoe	23,000—	$393,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins		$5,343,500
Gold Bars stamped		$1,881,409 65
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$4,869,310 00

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week			
Entered at the port	$2,811,247	$3,145,339	$491,126
Thrown on market	2,844,527	3,217,509	1,014,966
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	84,918,925	76,078,476	34,219,638
Thrown on market	84,880,207	76,111,543	31,975,878

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	579	$182,693	212	$71,845	841	$294,134
Mf. of Cot'n	205	32,949	54	11,776	525	99,083
Mf. of Silk	68	43,431	70	70,036	228	257,416
Mf. of Flax	151	39,876	47	20,178	194	42,640
Miscellan's	61	12,238	51	9,104	265	10,506
Total	1,064	$311,187	434	$182,939	2,053	$703,779
		182,939				311,187
Total entered		$494,126	Total marketed			$1,014,966

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 29.

The week just passed since our last review has been even more irregular in the prices of leading articles of country produce than the week previous, the decline which had then commenced continuing without interruption, until just at the close a rally and slight recovery has taken place. Flour had declined 15c.@20c. on Spring, and 20c.@25c. on Winter, but closes very firm at the reduction. Wheat had reached a decline of 6c.@7c. on Spring, and 8c.@10c. on Winter, of which decline 2c.@3c. has been recovered to-day under some excitement, leaving it difficult to say whether the recovery will be maintained. Corn declined 2c.@3c., and with the improvement of to-day is still 2c. lower than a week ago. Oats have declined 1c.@1½c., and [illegible]. Holders [illegible] 30c.@[illegible] lower. Highwines [illegible]. Alcohol [illegible] tine rather [illegible] through and dull [illegible] very active. Hides [illegible] dull, except Butter and Lard.

The Produce movement has [illegible] markable results. The aggregate receipts [illegible] and Grain reaching [illegible] *millions of bushels* (3,333,318) the largest [illegible] ures ever recorded in the Grain [illegible] point. On the other hand, the shipments have been so inadequate that the aggregate [illegible] away by Lake was only 1,311,[illegible] bushels. [illegible] shipments of Flour [illegible] receipts of the first half of the current week [illegible] this morning, were 17,600 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Wheat, 726,865 bushels Corn, 17,[illegible] bushels [illegible] 1,257 bushels Barley, and 10,289 bushels [illegible] tal of 1,162,429 bushels. The shipments [illegible] half of the current week, are 9,[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] 576 bushels Wheat, 281,790 bushels Corn, [illegible] els Oats, —— bushels Rye, —— bushels [illegible] a total of only 804,920 bushels. The total [illegible] of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain [illegible] sources except teams, from the first of January [illegible] four years stands thus:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st	190,669	61,289	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d	176,548	79,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d	177,029	72,[illegible]	221,068	[illegible]
4th	147,823	96,871	[illegible]	[illegible]
5th	96,664	126,779	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th	160,054	132,209	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th	172,606	172,647	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th	232,123	112,888	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th	199,099	101,380	[illegible]	[illegible]
10th	232,142	84,794	[illegible]	[illegible]
11th	127,773	77,738	[illegible]	[illegible]
12th	115,063	182,185	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th	172,443	155,279	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th	320,184	181,914	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th	319,637	126,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16th	310,750	165,945	[illegible]	[illegible]
17th	678,083	165,433	[illegible]	[illegible]
18th	497,514	212,631	[illegible]	[illegible]
19th	493,612	228,203	[illegible]	[illegible]
20th	500,667	323,136	617,169	[illegible]
21st	397,986	479,887	627,345	[illegible]
22d	397,976	514,634	675,108	[illegible]
23d	542,020	474,302	594,078	[illegible]
24th	992,474	360,795	675,513	[illegible]
25th	1,171,381	274,848	627,271	[illegible]
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	[illegible]
27th	963,877	190,072	665,957	[illegible]
28th	742,874	204,170	996,982	[illegible]
29th	538,938	231,644	848,479	[illegible]
30th	303,518	126,829	659,123	[illegible]
31st	301,967	160,587	913,808	[illegible]
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	[illegible]
33d	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	[illegible]
34th	1,244,955	853,900	2,345,137	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. [illegible]

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 35; [illegible] Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1/10 ₩ cent discount.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 31.—In steamship Bremen, for Bremen—[illegible] Sedgwick and three children, [illegible] Charles O. Hall, lady and servant, [illegible] New-York; Mr. Henry Boernstein, United States Consul in Bremen, lady and son; Mr. George A. Meyer, lady and child, Boston, Mass.; Miss Eloise Meyer, Miss [illegible] er, both of New-York; Mr. C. W. Morgan, New-[illegible] Mrs. F. Mellinger and two children, St. Louis; Mr. Theodore Canisius, United States Consul in Vienna, lady and three children; Mr. M. Grashof, New-York; Mr. A. [illegible] lady and three children, Germania, Penn.; Dr. [illegible] meyer, lady and sister, New-York; Mr. Bernard [illegible] and lady, Mrs. E. Befan, Theo. Rosse, Gustav Nau[illegible], M. Mendelssohn, S. Mendelssohn, Mr. Meyerhof, from California; Miss Alice C. Dawson, Fr. W. Ba[illegible] Kettenhorn, Albert Schwartz, Fr. W. Ronne and [illegible] Miss Clementine Werner, Wm. Ropke, Geo. Roth, [illegible], Seb Fischer, all from New-York; Capt. A. [illegible] of Swede ship Rapid; Mrs. Emilie Fritsch, Philadelphia; Louis Karcher, Washington, D. C.; Jos. Aischmann, [illegible] N. Y.; Mrs. Pauline Vogel and child, St. Louis; [illegible] Gebhard Stoszenegger, Joseph Friedman, both of [illegible] H. Meyerstein, Pennsylvania; Edward Jackson [illegible] J. D. [illegible] William Kiels, all of New-York; and [illegible] in steerage. Total, 185.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—[illegible] McGee, C. A. [illegible], Mr. Fuentes, [illegible] Francis Clavero, J. [illegible], Mr. Alphonso [illegible] vant, Mr. Santiago del Val, Feliciano Carmenates, [illegible] Harrison, James Evans, Mrs. Brewer and friend, Emily Stable, Miss Lorenza Stable, Miss Adelaide [illegible], Miss Mary Stable, A. Del Pozo, H. F. Lopez, Juan [illegible] Campo, G. U. Barnes, Miss Rice, Don Maria Ju[illegible], Luis Castellot, Richard Lewis, John Hooper, H. [illegible] G. H. Dixon, Jno. Didelot, A. Christ, H. R. Bishop, J. J. Grantley, Mariano Alvarez, Mrs. Maria [illegible] Rieviva, George M. Jones, Jose E. Lopez, George Van Wagener.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island. 5 39 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Elizabeth Fowler, Baltimore.

Ship E. Z. Hodges, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; [illegible] dy, Tyler, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; William Tell, [illegible] Boyd & Hincken; ship Victoria, Anderson, London.

Brigs Rhoderic Dhu, Potter, Harbor Grace, B. F. [illegible] Echo, (Br.,) Rice, Port-au-Prince, Wilson & [illegible] Mohican, Philip, Boston, master; Kodiack, [illegible] Cette; Golden Era, Wallace, Londonderry; Costa [illegible] Peel, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.

Schooners Proof Glass, Tylar, ——; E. Hannah, [illegible] Keyport; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Rio, [illegible] Portsmouth; E. Smith, Snow, Boston; M. E. [illegible] Wyman, Cardenas, Trujillo & Russell; Hudson, [illegible] Allen's Point; J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Wilmington, [illegible] master; Tillie E. Anderson, Dighton, master; [illegible] Baldwin, Glover, Boston, master; S. W. Ponder, [illegible] Stamford, master; Ida, Crowley, Egg Harbor; [illegible] Emily, Snow, Duxbury; Gen. Marin, Osborn, [illegible] dence; Willow Harp, Hunter, Boston; S. M. Br[illegible] ——, Egg Harbor; Chase, Mills, Providence; [illegible] Cordelia, Corn, Dunkirk, Thos. Dunham; P. P. [illegible] Staples, Taunton, master; J. F. McFarland, [illegible] Monte Video, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop Rob Roy, ——, Egg Harbor.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Planet, Wilson, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with [illegible] J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, [illegible] mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with [illegible] E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with [illegible] E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with [illegible] Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, [illegible] to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Kearsage, of Saco, Robinson, Sagu, 30 ds. [illegible] ter, is at Lower Quarantine.

Brig Nahant, Strout, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Brig E. Drummond, Conwey, Aspinwall Aug. [illegible] last to J. F. Joy. Aug. 5, 60 miles W. of Carth[illegible] a herm. brig, supposed to be the Winthrop. Aug. [illegible] 29 30, lon. 79 55, passed a quantity of white [illegible] lumber, but a short time in the water. Aug. [illegible] lon. 75 50, spoke brig R. R. Haskins, of [illegible] Havana for Boston, all well; had all sails fur[illegible] pairing mainsail, which had been split in a N.[illegible]

Brig Hannah, McEwen, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Rambler, Bissett, St. John, N.B., [illegible] lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Fowler, (Br.,) Lake, Bridgeport 2 ds., in [illegible] to H. J. & A. De Wolf.

Schr. H. Curtis, Haskell, Lingan, C. B., [illegible] coal to B. F. Small.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester 4 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. El Dorado, Mitchell, Jonesport 6 ds., [illegible]

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds., [illegible]

Schr. J. Tinker, Thurston, Providence.

Schr. El Dorado, ——, Jonesport, with spars.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Glover, Rondout, cement, [illegible]

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, [illegible] Wareham.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, [illegible]

WIND—During the day, NNW. and fresh.

Below.

Bark Jeverland, (Brem.,) from Liverpool.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) from Bremen.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) from Bremen.

Bark Gamedan.

Brig Henrietta, from Newcastle.

Sailed.

Aug. 30—Floating derrick Dirigo, Rock[illegible] West Point, Liverpool; Adelaide, do.; [illegible] (Br.,) do. Barks Minona, Dublin; Theda, [illegible] Butcher, Marseilles; Charles, (Brem.,) [illegible] Marseilles; Augusta, (Br.,) Antwerp; Old Do[illegible] Havana. Brigs Emily Fisher, St. Croix; Ben D[illegible] Buenos Ayres; Humming Bird, Marseilles; Naiad, [illegible] Cienfuegos; Canosee, (Span.,) Rio Grande; Gazelle [illegible] shod, (Br.,) Gibraltar; Andreas, (Swed.,) Queens[illegible] T. M. Mayhew, (Br.,) Bermuda; Peerless, (Br.,) do.; J. W. Johnston, Liverpool, N. S. Schr. Hase, Londonderry.

Aug. 31—Steamships City of Washington, Liverpool, passed the Battery at 12:20 P. M.; Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Columbia, Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31—Arr. steamer Kensington, Philadelphia; ships Speedwell and John and Albert, Liverpool; bark Maria Theresa, Gibraltar.

Spoken, &c.

Carlotta Bell—bark, from Aspinwall for Havana, Aug. 17, lat. 21 38, lon. 84 35.

Powhattan—U. S. Steamship, Cape Antonio S[illegible] no date.

Mustang—bark, of Mystic, from Salem for [illegible] Aug. 19, lat. 24 25, lon. 82 15.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Alexander Marshall, arrived last [illegible] Liverpool, brings 145 steerage passengers, [illegible] Aug. 2, lat. 48 8, lon. 13 43, spoke ship Southa[illegible] mond, Me., bound to Glasgow; Aug. 5, lat. 48 [illegible] 36, signalized ship May Queen, bound E.; [illegible] passed bark Three Brothers, bound W.; Aug. [illegible] lon. 21 20, signalized ship Express, bound W.; Aug. [illegible] 50 36, lon. 25, signalized ship Belle Creole, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B.; Aug. 21, lat. 42, lon. 55 27, signalized bark Hanson Gregory, bound E.; Aug. 24, lat. [illegible] lon. 62 7, passed ship Mercury, bound E.

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